LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,710 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
L PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	15th June.
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th „
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th June.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ARABIA	3,511	450	James Laird	14th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,387	450	James Harris	17th July.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,416	450	W. S. Young	3rd Aug.
s. s. VICTORIA	3,357	450	Wm Russel	14th „
s. s. NUBIA	3,551	450	T. Knox	2nd Sept.

Passage money to Liverpool .... Rs. 475.
To Marseilles .... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1886. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE s.s. HANKOW, 3,594 Tons (recently employed by Admiralty as a Troopship) will sail for London about 24th June.

Has a splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Fare, exclusive of Wines, &c., Rs. 350.

Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs.	70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	„	175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs.	350
Do. in Hunting Case	„	375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.

A SUPERB antiseptic and disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use, eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a safeguard against all infectious diseases.

Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Auditor Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, thoroughly qualified CLERKS or ACCOUNTANTS for construction and store accounts. Salary Rs. 100 to 130.

WANTED also TWO CLERKS on salaries from Rs. 60 to 80 for construction accounts.

Applications will be received by the Auditor up to 20th June and successful candidates will be required to join by 1st July.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
LALA DEEN DIYAL OF INDORE.

CATALOGUE of views of important places and famous monuments in Central India and Rajputana, also of Agra, Delhi, Calcutta, Darjeeling, and the late Delhi Camp of Exercise, and full particulars can be had on application to

LALA DEEN DIYAL,
Photographer to Governor-General's Agent in C. I.
Government House, Indore.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1885.

The Countess of Dufferin has seen a very large number of Mr. Deen Diyal's pictures, and she considers him a first-rate Photographer.

She has pleasure in saying how much she has admired his most interesting Albums full of views taken in Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. Deen Diyal also did some private work for Lady Dufferin, which he executed to her complete satisfaction.

Gold medal and 1st Class certificate of merit awarded by Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84, and numerous other testimonials.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th June, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 14th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET

POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 13, pints Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen,	5	14
Half-Bottles	„	3	14

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Saint Esteph	18	0	......	
Chianti	18	0	......	
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	......	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	......	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	......	
Cardinal	35	0	......	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart' Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0		
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
Graham's Five Crown	36	0	...	
CHAMPAGNE—				
Zipelius & Co.'s	36	0	20	0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Ruseau's	52	0	30	0
Pointe de Bonfort	52	8	...	
Moet & Co.'s	55	8	30	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	......	
Do. do. Very aged	48	0	......	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	......	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	......	
Do. do. ****	26	0	......	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURITY GUARANTEED.

CASH. per doz. Rs. as. / CASH. per doz. Rs. as.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Of uniform quality at all times.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GIANACLIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WE are SOLE AGENTS for these CHOICE and much appreciated Cigarettes. Tin packages containing 100. Qualite Surfin, Moyen Format, Rs. 5; Petit Format, Rs. 4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS:—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawin Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

⁂ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Masagon.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs. Rs.	Silver. Rs. Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.		
Gentn.'s Albert	110 to 220	12 to 18
* Lady's „	75 to 120	......
OPEN CURB.		
Gentn.'s Albert	90 to 230	10 to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.		
Gentn.'s Albert	95 to 185	8 to 16
CLOSE CURB.		
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 200	10 to 18
* Lady's „	50 to 110	8 to 12
TWISTED CABLE.		
Gentn.'s Albert	120 to 180	14 to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.		
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to 190	10 to 16
* Lady's „	90 to 170	8 to 12
EGYPTIAN.		
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 150	8 to 12
BRAZILIAN.		
* Lady's Albert	95 to 200	......
„ Victoria	125 to 500	12 to 18
„ Guard	150 to 300	......
SCALE.		
* Lady's Albert	80 to 150	......
„ Victoria	120 to 200	12 to 18
„ Guard	160 to 300	......

	Gold. Rs. Rs.	Silver. Rs. Rs.
WOVE.		
* Lady's Albert	70 to 130	9 to 18
„ Victoria	100 to 180	......
„ Guard	150 to 280	......
FETTER.		
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to 200	10 to 18
CABLE.		
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to 175	16 to 24
FLAT RINGS.		
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to 140	8 to 13
* Lady's „	60 to 90	8 to 12
„ Victoria	85 to 100	......
OPEN CURB.		
* Lady's Albert	70 to 130	8 to 16
„ Victoria	100 to 180	......
LAPPED BELCHER.		
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to 100	......
*Lady's „	90 to 60	8
ARTHUR.		
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to 150	......
*Lady's „	50 to 100	......
„ Victoria	70 to 125	......
„ Guard	175 to 900	......

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES
CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS
BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post-free.

	Rs.	a.
PICCOLOS.		
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D	10	0
FLAGEOLETS.		
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
Do. do., 2nd quality	20	0
NIGGER WIGS.		
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0
NIGGER BONES.		
Per set	2	0
Ditto Ebony	2	8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0	8
TAMBOURINES.		
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
14 inches in diameter	12	0
12 „ „	9	0
11 „ „	6	0
9 „ „ with tacked head	3	0
9 „ „ electro-plated metal hoop	12	0
CASTANETS.		
Ebony, per set	2	8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.		
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12	0
COPIES OF VIOLINS.		
Stradnarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.		
BRASS WHISTLE.		
A large assortment, each Re. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4 and	1	8

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.		
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, and	4	0
CORNETS.		
Best quality	35 to 150	0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.		
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument	50	0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument	65	0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed	95	0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs	120	0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	225	0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.		
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys........Rs. 40 and	45	0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45	0
FLUTES.		
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100	0
Best English-made D. Flutes in Mahogany cases. Rs. 50, 60, and	75	0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25	0
PICCOLO BANJOS.		
With 6 strings, Rs. 5, 10, and	12	0
Piccolo Banjo, 7 strings, Machine-head, with Electro-plated Hoop, in case complete	40	0
Piccolo Banjo, 7 strings, Machine-head, Japanese Model (copper hoop)	25	0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATATOGUE, POST-FREE.

LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FROM THIS DAY, and UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I am desired by my Head Office in London, Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company, Limited, to enhance rates all round for Chubb's Goods—Safes, Boxes, Locks and Padlocks, *to meet the present lamentable depression in exchange.* Therefore, I humbly beg to inform my Constituents here and Up-Country that they will be good enough to discard from their mind for the present the several prices quoted in our Illustrated Price-lists.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay, June 1, 1886. Sole Agent.

WANTED, by a Retired Officer living at Bedford, the CHARGE of TWO CHILDREN (Sisters, preferred, or brother and sister) to whom every care and attention would be paid, and who would enjoy all the comforts of a refined home and of a well appointed house. Educational advantages of the highest order are obtainable in Bedford.

Terms for two sisters or brother and sister, £250 per annum, or two children from different families £150 each.

Reference is kindly permitted to

W. H. PROPERT, Esq.,
Commissioner, S. Division, Poona,

who will furnish all necessary details, or letters to be addressed to

Colonel B., Bedford Standard Office, Bedford.

NOTICE.

PERSONS DESIROUS of obtaining LICENSES for the DISTILLATION of TODDY SPIRIT at either of the public distilleries to be established in the BASSEIN and SALSETTE TALUKAS should apply to the Collector, on or before the 1st July, 1886, stating the number and capacities of the stills each wishes to set up and work. The terms on which a distillery license will be issued, and the privileges conferred by the license, have been notified separately.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, 11th June, 1886.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for each of the undermentioned Abkari Farms in the Thana Collectorate, for a period of one year, from the 1st August, 1886, to the 31st July, 1887, subject to the conditions of the license sanctioned in the case of each farm, copies of which may be seen at the Collector's office, Thana.

1. Farm of the exclusive privilege of retailing country-spirit of strength not exceeding 25° u. p. obtained from the Uran distilleries, in the Wada Taluka.
2. Do. do. in the Bhiwandi Taluka.
3. Do. do. in the Kalyan do.
4. Do. do. in the Shahapur do.
5. Do. do. in the Murbad do.
6. Do. do. in the Karjat do.
7. Farm of the exclusive privilege of retailing mowra spirit of strength not exceeding 25° u. p obtained from the Uran distilleries and toddy-spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° u. p. obtained from the local public distillery in the Salsette Taluka.
8. Do. do. in the Bassein Taluka.
9. Farm of the privilege of tapping-trees for the extraction of toddy and the exclusive privileges of manufacturing and selling toddy-spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° u. p. and selling mowra spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° u. p. obtained from the Uran Distilleries, in the Mahim Taluka.
10. Do. do. in the Dahanu Subha exclusive of Umbergam Mahal.
11. Farm of the privilege of tapping-trees for the extraction of toddy and the exclusive privileges of manufacturing and selling toddy-spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° u. p. and selling mowra spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° u. p. obtained from the Uran Distilleries, in the Umbergam Mahal.
12. Farm of the exclusive privileges of tapping-trees fo the extraction of toddy, selling toddy and manufacturin and selling country spirit of Strength not exceeding 25° u. p. in the Jawhar state.

2. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government (if the farm tendered for, is given to him) on account of:—

(*a*) Still-head-duty on Uran spirit, in the case of each of the farms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8;

(*b*) Still-head-duty on Uran country spirit and tree-tax on trees licensed to be tapped by the farmer, in the case of each of the farms Nos. 9, 10 and 11;

(*c*) Still-head-duty on country spirit issued from the local distillery in the case of farm No. 12.

3. It is optional with tenderers to tender for each of the above specified farms separately or collectively for the whole or a portion of each of the following groups:—

Group No. I. Farms Nos. 1 to 6.
Group No. II. Farms Nos. 7 and 8.
Group No. III. Farms Nos. 9 to 12.

4. Each tender should be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tenders for the Abkari farm of ," and should be sent accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash for the good faith of tender to the Collector so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon, (Madras time) of THURSDAY, the 1st July, 1886.

5. The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will have full power to reject all or any tenders, or to accept the tender which he considers most advantageous to the public interests. The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him deposit with the Collector a sum, in cash or Government securities, endorsed to the Collector, which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth, of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and shall execute on a stamped paper of proper value to be paid for by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the Collector. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision accepting his tender will be cancelled and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the tenders already received, or call for further tenders, or dispose of the farm in some other way.

6. A general description of the Abkari arrangements and rates, sanctioned for the Thana Collectorate for the year 1886-87, has been separately published.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Collector.
Thana, Collector's office, 11th June, 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE.

EASILY DISJOINTED AND PACKED FOR DESPATCH ANYWHERE.

Library Chair, Rs. 25 each.
A most comfortable reading chair with high cane back.

Office Chair, revolving, Rs. 18 each.
Fitted with strong metal screw and boss.

Deck or Folding Chair, Rs. 15 each.
Ditto do. with arms and leg rest, Rs. 33 each.

Rocking Chair, Rs. 20 each.
A luxurious reclining chair for ladies.

Rocking Sofa, Rs. 33 each.
With adjustable back.

Reclining Sofa (straight), Rs. 30 each.
For verandah or bed-room with adjustable back.

Reclining Sofa (undulating), Rs. 38 each.
With adjustable back, most comfortable.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and cane back, Rs. 10 each, or Rs. 110 per dozen.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and plain back, Rs. 9 each, or Rs. 100 per dozen.
The Club or Mess Chair par excellence.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and plain back, Rs. 8 each, or Rs. 90 per dozen.
Similar to the above, with plainer back.

Drawing-room Chair (armless), Rs. 12 each.
Low seat, high cane back, turned legs.

Drawing-room Chair (armless) with cane back, light, strong, and elegant,
Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 65 per dozen.

Bed-room or Garden Chair (armless) with cane back, similar to the above but lighter, Rs. 5-8 each, or Rs. 60 per dozen.

Bed-room or Garden Chair (armless) with plain back, light and strong.
Rs. 4-8 each, or Rs. 50 per dozen.

Piano Stool (revolving), Rs. 12 each.
With metal screw and boss, strong and elegant.

Piano Stool (revolving), Rs. 15 each.
Similar to above, with cane back.

Canterbury or Music Stand, Rs. 15 each.
Very portable and elegantly designed.

Ladies Work Table, Rs. 18 each.
Neatly fitted with drawer.

Chess Table, Rs. 14 each.
Handsomely finished.

Teapoys, Rs. 9 each.
Light and serviceable.

Children's Dining Chairs, Rs. 10 each.
With high seat and cane back.

Nursery Chairs, Rs. 3 each.
Delightfully light and handy.

Settees, with plain and cane backs,
Rs. 27 and Rs. 30 each.

Footstools, Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-8 each.

Walking-stick chairs, Rs. 7 each.

Pier Tables, Rs. 33 each.
Very handsome and solid.

Hat-Stands, Rs. 12 each.
Accommodation for 16 hats and 6 Umbrellas or Walking-sticks.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1886.
LAST NIGHT BUT 4 OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

Grand Production of Gilbert and Sullivan's New and Original JAPANESE OPERA

MIKADO!
MIKADO!!

Entirely New Scenery, painted expressly for this OPERA from London designs by MR. WM. FARMER.
New and magnificent Japanese Costumes expressly made for this Great Production.
SPECIAL JAPANESE STAGE APPOINTMENTS BY MR. J. P. LASCELLES.
Powerful Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards, &c.
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR JOHANN BRAUN (Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)

PROGRAMME.

The Curtain will rise at 9 p.m. to Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera in 2 Acts, entitled the

MIKADO;
OR, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

THE MIKADO OF JAPAN............ MISS DOLLY CHILDS.
NANKI-POO [His Son, disguised as a wandering minstrel and in love with YUM-YUM]...... .... MISS AMY CHILDS.
KO-KO [Lord High Executioner of Titipu] .... MASTER R. STEPHENSON.
POOH-BAH [Lord High Everything Else]............ MASTER C. FAVARGER.
PISH-TUSH [a Noble Lord] .... MASTER W. DRISCOLL.
YUM-YUM, PITTI-SING, PEEP-BO {Three Sisters—Wards of Ko-Ko.} MISS L. SCHLERIKA. MISS F. CHILDS. MISS N. DE LORME.
KATISHA [an elderly Lady in love with NANKI-POO] .... MISS FANNY STANLEY.

CHORUS OF SCHOOL-GIRLS, NOBLES, GUARDS, AND COOLIES.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—COURT-YARD OF KO-KO'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.
ACT II.—KO-KO'S GARDEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

ESTATE OF GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as Attorneys to Mr. ANDREW ROBERTSON, the Administrator in Bombay, to the above Estate at their office No. 79, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executrix in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received. Dated this 12th day of June, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

ESTATE OF GEORGE WALLINGTON RICHARD MALINS, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as Attorneys to Mr. ANDREW ROBERTSON, the Administrator in Bombay, to the above Estate at their office No. 79, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executor in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received. Dated this 12th day of June, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

ZEPHYR CLOTH.

A splendid assortment of Checks and Plain Colours 8 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

WARDEN AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS,
Meadow Street.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS,

SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.

☞ Mr. J. Neuberg, being no longer Agent of the Basel Mission, has not for sale *bona fide* hand-made Mission Cloth so well known for its *durability* and *elegance.*

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as
5½ ft. by 5½...	3	4	7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0
5½ ft. by 7½...	4	6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½...	6	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	8	8
6½ ft. by 6½...	4	14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	10	4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6	12	7½ ft. by 18 ...	15	8
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8¼ ft. by 8¼...	7	4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0	8¼ ft. by 15 ...	13	4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as
5 ft. by 5 ...	2	12	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5	14
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Per doz. Rs.	as.		Per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20......	4	8	24 by 24 in......	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24	4	12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34... per doz. Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45... ,, ,,	10	8
34 in. by 54... ,, ,,	12	8
28 in. by 36... (Toilette) ...	6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each ...Rs.	5	0
7½ ft. by 8¼ ft. ,, ... ,,	8	0
8¼ ft. by 9 ft. ,, ,,	9	12

SHEETING.

69 inches wide ....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH

Can be had Retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or Wholesale from

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette,* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
ALFRED THEATRE.
(Opposite the Bori Bunder Railway Station.)
MONDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1886.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE POPULAR SOCIAL GUJARATI PLAY,
JUNABAI *vs.* NAVANBAI
OR
WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF HARVEY BROTHERS

WE HAVE THIS DAY established ourselves at 16, Mark Lane, London, E. C., and will carry on business in connection with, and as AGENTS for, Messrs. A. and F. HARVEY, of Virdupatti, Tuticorin, and other places in Southern India, and also as GENERAL MERCHANTS and AGENTS.

ANDREW HARVEY.
FRANK HARVEY.
16, Mark Lane, London, E. C., 12th May, 1886.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK to take charge of the correspondence branch of the Chief Engineer's Office. Salary, Rs. 150. None but men who have filled a similar position need apply.

Applications enclosing copies, not originals, of testimonials should be addressed to the CHIEF ENGINEER, S. M. Railway, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, a light PONY DOG CART, with fast Polo-Pony. Apply M. J., Care of Bombay Gazette Office.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!!—First-class all-over Hogskin SADDLES can be had for Rs. 45 only. At Messrs. ARDESHIR & Co., Saddlers and Boot makers, Hummum-street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Extension Docks. Two new Billiard Tables, by Messrs. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, ready for the lovers of the game; no two Tables like them in whole of Bombay. Expressly sent as sample and for Advertising.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Lemon, Rasberry, and Mango. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery. Whoever likes to have good Mocha Coffee try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for a medical gentleman's office, or Barristers' chambers. Apply SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 8th Bombay Infantry at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to Band President.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS—Best seedlings, very beautiful and choice 12 annas each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

LADIES' and GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS, at very moderate prices, suitable for the Monsoon Weather.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 78 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS,—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1½ postage, 1 anna.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—This Society's English High School for GIRLS, at Girgaum, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 15th June.

COMPARISON of ZOROASTRIANISM and CHRISTIANITY (in Gujrathi with an English Analytical Table of Contents); by a Missionary. Price Re. 1.—The Bombay Tract and Book Society.

WANTED, an experienced ENGINEER for 2 years to carry out land drainage. Pay, Rs. 350 with Rs. 100 Travelling Allowance. Apply with certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BEWARE of country imitations under the name of French Tiles. ARNAUD ETIENUE'S roofing, flooring ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles only imported by SORABSHA & Co., Sole Agents, 25, Medow Street, Fort.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine. Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,

GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4¼ × 3¼ ....per dozen	Rs.	1	4
5 × 4 .... ,,	,,	2	0
6½ × 4¾ .... ,,	,,	2	12
7 × 5 .... ,,	,,	3	4
10 × 8 .... ,,	,,	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Lines pronounced corrupt Restored, and Mutilations before unsuspected Amended
With Preface and Explanatory Notes.
By MATTHIAS MULL, late Proprietor and sometime Editor of *Times of India.*
Price Rs. 2, Cash, Rs. 2-1 Credit, Postage 4 as.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co., Paternoster Square, London.

"I am delighted to have your edition of *Hamlet*; it has a deep interest for me."—MR. HENRY IRVING.

"I have looked into your *Hamlet* with great interest. I think that many of your emendations are excellent."—*Frank A. Marshall.*

"Mr. Mull's *Hamlet* is full of a new interest."—*The Age*

"We thank Mr. Mull for his careful and thorough correction of the text of Hamlet, which we are sure will be of service to the young student of Shakespeare."—*British Quarterly Review.*

"As a general rule we rather dread new commentaries on Shakespeare, but we have derived both pleasure and instruction from Mr. Mull's *Hamlet.*"—*The Graphic.*

"Mr. Mull's *Hamlet* displays him as learned in Shakespeare; as one who has restored, and that with extraordinary success, lines universally acknowledged to be corrupt. We recommend his edition because we admire it. It is not intended for the student only; it is of equal interest to the general reader to get a just appreciation of the play."—*Brighton College Magazine.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, Sassoon Dock and Sassoon Press, by order of K. M. Heeramaneck, Esquire, and on account of whom it may concern—

150 bales good Dhollera cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, by order of Volkart Brothers, and on account of whom it may concern—

50 bales good Dhollera cotton.

On THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white muslin embroidered sprigs, 30" × 10 yards.
5 ,, net embroidered diognals, 30" × 10 yards.
6 ,, silk stripes, colored.
6 ,, turkey red cambrics, 24 yards.
1 ,, net scarves.
2 bales grey shirtings.
20 cases condenced milk.
5 ,, Tandsticker matches.
10 casks soft soap.
1 iron safe by Chubbs.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 12th June 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4 FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 400 of 1885.

The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.......................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Lukhumsey Lalljee and others.......................Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Vander Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on the 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of June next, successively, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by public auction on the respective premises the following properties:—

On FRIDAY, the 25th June.

All that messuages or dwelling houses standing on the Fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1-3, and ward No. 3421, street No. 1-8, and ward No. 3422, street No. 9, ward No. 3423, street No. 10-15, and ward No. 3424, street No. 16, ward No. 3425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east, partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Alloo Padoo, Kessowjee Naik, and partly by Bengalpoora Street; on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community; and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 26th June.

All that piece of leasehold ground, with the messuages and dwelling houses thereon, formerly called or known by the name of Racket Court, and now occupied by the Court of Small Causes, and all and singular other, the buildings and premises standing on the said ground, situate on the Esplanade outside the Fort, on the north side of the Esplanade Cross-Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 448 and 449, and new No. 2,354 and old survey No. 6-1191, and new survey No. 16, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 835 to 846, street No. 24 (1) (2) at (5) (6) at (8) (9) at (12), and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the Anglo-Vernacular School, on or towards the west side thereof by the property formerly or now of Bhaoo Anunta, on or towards the north side thereof by the properties formerly or now of Juggonath Sunkersett, and on or towards the south side thereof by the said Esplanade Cross-road, which said ground contains by admeasurement 5,585 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are at present leased to Government for one year certain, commencing from the 1st day of April, 1886, at the monthly rental of Rs. 900 clear of all rates and taxes payble by occupiers.

On MONDAY, the 28th June.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon, situate on the west side of the Doongry Cooly street outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513, and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1270, and street No. 148-150, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeewraj Balloo, and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Thakersey and Dewcuran Bhajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

On TUESDAY, the 29th June.

All that piece of leasehold land, with the messuage or bungalow and houses, stable and premises standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of Narayan Daboolkar road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 90 and new No. 16410, and old survey No. 5-29 and new survey No. 7230, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3349 and street No. 13, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Narayen Daboolkar road, on or towards the west by sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly or now of Tribhowandas Jugjeewandas, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 7,764 square yards or thereabouts.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th June.

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuage and bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill on the west side of Narayen Daboolkar road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,796 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the said Narayen Daboolkar road, on or towards the west by the sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and on or towards the south by a passage and well, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93 and new No. 16414, and old survey No. 8-29 and new survey No. 7231, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3350 and street No. 15, and the said land and premises were formerly and are in the occupation of C. A. Winter, Esquire, Solicitor, as a monthly tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at the office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE BATTY GROUND AT TANNA.

On THURSDAY, 1st July next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by Order of the mortgagee——————and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Sardar khan bin Hajikhan Soobedar.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of lands or fields situate at Nowpada at Tanna, in the registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Tanna, registered under survey No. 93 and sub. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, containing by admeasurement three acres and twenty-seven and a half goontas yielding or paying to Government rupees twenty-one and comprising five separate plots three of which are bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the fields of Sookoor Posskini and its Bhat land on or towards the west by a stream of water and beyond which there is a field of Balgoven Goldsmith, and a passage for cattle, on or towards the south by the field of Gungadas Bhugwandas, and a stream of water between them and the Bhat lands of the said field, and on or towards the north by a road leading to the village of Hajode and a public passage for cattle, the fourth plot is bounded on or towards the east south and north by fields of Sookoor Vytee, and on or towards the west by the fence of the field of the said Sookoor Vytee and the fifth is bounded on the east partly by the field of Sookoor Poas Vytee, and partly by the field of Sookoor Doowa Bhoir, and on or towards the west and north by the field of Sookoor Poas Vytee, and on or towards the south by the compound of the said Sookoor Poas Vytee.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land or fields situate at Tanna, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, registered in the survey records under survey No. 105, and sub No. 5, and 6, containing by admeasurement five and three-quarters—goontas and yielding or paying to Government annas ten and comprising eight separate plots of ground and bounded on or towards the east by the field of Sookoor Poas Vytee, on or towards the west by a stream of water, and beyond the said stream of water there is the field of Dharma Patel, and the garden of Agostin, on or towards the south by a stream of water, and on or towards the north by a field of Sookoor Poas Vytee.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground known by the name of Oomercha Dada, and registered under survey No. 2, containing by admeasurement one acre and one and a half goontas yielding or paying to Government rupees five comprising twelve separate plots, situate at Nowpada, near Tanna, in sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, and bounded on or towards the east by the field of Bhowbai Yadav Mhatra, and a public passage for cattle between them, on or towards the west by the field of Sookoor Poas Vytee, on or towards the south by the field of Harichandra Vittojee, and on or towards the north by the field of Ramchandra Bhat.

FOURTHLY.—All that Jiraet Varkas land known by the name of Oosarchawada, registered under survey No. 94, containing by admeasurement three acres and thirty goontas or thereabouts, yielding or paying Government rupees three and annas twelve situate at Nowpada, near Tanna, in the sub-district of Salsette and district of Tanna, and bounded on or towards the east by the field of Sookoor Poas Vytee, on or towards the west by the field of Hirajee Hormusjee, and on or towards the north by the fields of Atmaram Balajee, Shimpi, and on or towards the south by the field of Govstin.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or warkas ground, known by the name Domarcha Vada, situate at Tanna, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, and registered survey No. 71, admeasuring three goontas yielding or paying to Government, one anna and bounded on or towards the east by the land of Bajaba Bhat, on or towards the west by the land of Sookoor Patel on or towards the south by the land of Harichandra Wittoba, and on or towards the north by the land of Ramchundra Bhat.

And SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground known by the name of Mootbag, situate at Tanna, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, registered under survey No. 93, sub Nos. 1 and 2, containing by admeasurement nineteen goontas, and bounded over towards the east by a well, called Cooverboo, on or towards the west by the land of Goontin Francis and Nichola Francis, on or towards the north by the field of Luximan Koombhai, on or towards the south by the field of Nicholas Christian.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, Solicitors to the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pony dog-cart with fast polo pony.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th June, 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, opposite Lall Baugh, the valuable and handsome plain and carved F. P. inlaid household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. B. THOMSON, Esq. The same comprises of rich star-cut glassware, dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware, such as hot-water curry dishes, cruet stands, jampot, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, side board, dumbwaiter, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome, circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, long arm, and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, teapoys, inlaid cabinets, corner ornament stands, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs, iron fourpost bedstead, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, towel horses, bath tub, commode, dispense articles, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th day of July 1886, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Gordon Mills, containing about 50,000 spindles, situated at Mahaluxmee, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, and opposite to the Hindoostan Mill.

The property consists of 4 pieces of freehold land, admeasuring about 62,375 square yards, and of one piece of lease-hold land, admeasuring about 22,943 square yards, the latter being subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200, payable half-yearly, with all the tanks and buildings standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the mortgagee, No. 6, Hornby-row, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, Apollo-street, or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th June 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR GLASSWARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 11 cases superior glassware, just landed ex s. s. "City of Khios," consisting of plain soda tumblers, embossed decanters, crofts and tumblers, cut and calele tumblers, straw fern claret glasses, opal jugs and goblets, ruby tankards, blue water jugs, star bottom ice plates and finger glasses, assorted vases, globes, shades, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
4 cases brown drills
4 ,, linen check dhoties.
10 bales T red yarn, No. 40.
1 new cottage pianoforte by Bauer and Krause.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.
10 cases fresh Australian jams in 1 lb. tins.
11 bales each 7 reams brown paper.
10 casks soft soap.
4 casks old newspapers.
1 case gold and silver lametta.
1 sewing machine on stand.
18 dozen bentwood assorted, chairs.
12 black painted iron bedsteads, 7 by 5 feet.
3 cases varnish.
10 casks hoes.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—
Ex s.s. Laleham,
C F 1—1 case 500 gross glass buttons.
2—1 case 500 gross glass buttons.
On account and at the risk of Hussonally Peerkhan—
Ex s.s. Altimore,
H. P. 1-20—20 cases marble balls.
On account of the concerned—
6 doz. relief easels.
On account of whom it may concern—
Ex s.s. Rydal Hall,
14 cases sparkling hock.
11 cases still moselle.
On account and at the risk of Fazul Dossa.—
3 cases punkha table lamps.
16 ,, hanging lamps.
On account and at the risk of Keekabhoy Abdool Hoosein—
5 bales brown packing paper.
On account and at the risk of Fydally Abdoodally—
F A 1,200-4—5 cases padlocks, ex s.s. City of Carthage.
On account and at the risk of Esoofally Abdoolally—
E A 11—1 case pads per Merton Hall.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Khanbhoy—
A C K 15—1 case tin pans, ex Clan Sinclair.
On account and at the risk of Fazul Dossa—
B B
C 141-42—2 cases fancy glassware.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen—
69 in double diamond, 91—1 case thread, ex. s.s. Ancona.
On account of the concerned—
34 bags nux vomica s. w. damaged.
On account of the concerned—
7 bales glazed printing paper, 18 by 22.
11 ,, ,, 25 by 36½.
On account and at the risk of Varilall Foolchund—
Ex. s.s. Clan Cameron.
H F R 2422-3—1 case white mulls.
R & Co. 137-41—4 ,, ,, doria stripes.
Ex. s.s. Clan Drummond.
R and Co. B 5-8—1 case white mull dhoties.
14-15—1 ,, ,, ,, ,,
16-17—1 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Ex. s.s. Clan Sinclair,
R & Co. 169-71—2 cases white doria stripes.
On account and at the risk of Khimchund Lalbhoy—
Ex. s.s. Sorrento,
T & B—1-4—4 cases black marble slabs.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome, light, strong-built landau.
1 handsome, light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Medows Street, Fort, the office furniture and sample goods of Messrs. C. Flemming and Co., consisting of writing desks, chairs, almirah, shelves and sample collection of hanging and other lamps, filters, locks, knives, shoes, candlesticks, umbrellas, sweets, tobacco, perfumery, albums, musical boxes, stationery, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th June 1886.

FANCY WOOLLEN TWEEDS

Of Indian Manufacture in several neat designs and colors.

54 inches wide, at Rs. 1-12- per yard.

For Samples apply to

THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully compass, at finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted same through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 16 per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 15th June 1886 to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 31st May, 1886.

RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 11th June, 1886.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May, he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds, Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 5,500 CAST IRON C SOCKETS, and 5,500 CAST IRON C SOLE-PLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of June, 1886, and will be opened then, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the Offices of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN.
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, 7th June, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalities of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.

Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.

Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractor will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.

The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.

Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.

E. T. CHISHOLM,
F. R. I. B. A.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 155 OF 1886.

JAIRAJ MAKANJI ....Plaintiff.
vs.
CURSONDAS NARRONJEE ....Defendant.
AND
GOKULDASS JETHANI, JEEWANDASS DWARKADASS, AND DWARKADASS DEWJEE ....Claimants.

WHEREAS by a Warrant for attachment before judgment issued herein on the 13th day of April 1886, the Sheriff seized and attached (inter-alia) four hundred and seventy-five bags of Myrabollams.

AND WHEREAS by an order made herein by the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, dated the 29th day of April, 1886, it was ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the said four hundred and seventy-five bags of Myrabollams.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 14th day of June 1886, at 3 p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said order put up for sale by public auction in the godown of Gungadass Vrijbhookandas on the Jail Road the said four hundred and seventy-five bags of Myrabollams.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 28th day of May 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Claimants, and
MULJEE BHOWANIDAS BARBHAYA, Esq.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
an Appendix containing the Resolutions of
Bombay Government, dated the 28th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Niagara (s), from Liverpool; Taif (s), back from sea; Olympia (s), Perim; Pachumba (s) Kurrachee; Sir Garnet Wolseley (s), New York, and County of York (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Madura (s), from Calcutta; and Algoma (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th:—Clan Macgregor (s), for Kurrachee and Liverpool; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Surat (s), China, &c.; Fannie (s), Port Said; and Cumeria (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Athens entered and the s.s. County of Salop left the dock on Friday; the s.s. Niagara entered and the s.s. Clan Macgregor, Surat and Nyaunza left it on Saturday.

ACCIDENT.—Luxmi, woman, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock Extension Works, whilst carrying a stone on her head on Friday evening last, knocked up against the beam of a crane, with the result that she was thrown into an excavation 17 feet deep, sustaining a fracture to the left arm and the left jaw bone. She is at present in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb of Cutch and the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur have each been pleased to send a donation of Rs. 500 to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad, and have become life-members of it. Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabuddin, Dewan of Baroda, and Rao Bahadoor Motilal Lallubhai, Dewan of Cutch, have also joined the Anjuman, and have sent a donation of Rs. 100. The Nawab Saheb of Wadasinore has presented Rs. 200 to the Anjuman.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a newborn female child, which was found lying on the stone pavement of a sweepers' gully. There were no external marks of violence on it. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, said he was of opinion that the child was born-dead. Verdict accordingly.

SELLING PUTRID MEAT.—Succaram Rhanoo and Gunnoo Hurry, both of the Mahar caste, were on Saturday charged at the instance of Enoch Solomon, a sub-inspector of markets, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with selling putrid meat (the dead carcase of a buffalo), intended for human food, the same being unsuited for such purpose, on Saturday morning last, at Tardeo. Enoch Solomon said that he was a sub-inspector of markets. That morning, in consequence of certain information received, he went to the shed of the two accused at Tardeo, and found them selling the meat in question. They had bought a dead buffalo from a neighbouring stable, and the meat of that animal was being sold by them. He saw them in the act of selling the meat, when he took them both into custody. The two accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were each fined Rs. 25.

NATIVE THEATRICALS.—Visitors to the Alfred Theatre on the Esplanade have an atraction in store for them to-night. The members of the Alfred Dramatic Company advertise for performance a social play, which like its predecessors of the same class, has become a popular favourite. Adapted from an English comedy, it is made to suit Parsee manners with such admirable fidelity, that it has succeeded in drawing crowded houses every night. It shows in a pleasing manner the contrast between a girl of the town, spoiled by superficial education, and a simple woman of the country, whose untutored mind is yet strong enough to resist the temptations and vanities of the fashionable word. The dialogue is very humorous in many passages, and the play is interspersed with a number of songs composed by a popular musician. The play will be performed to-night for the last time.

A DISAPPOINTED SUITOR.—On the application of Mr. Mancha Shunker, pleader, a warrant was issued by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday, against a Purdesee named Gungasing, for the forcible removal of four buffaloes belonging to a woman of the name of Bhagi. This case has arisen out of a suit filed by Gungasing against Bhagi to recover Rs. 210, the value of five buffaloes alleged to have been sold to her. The suit was heard before Mr. Warden. The defence was that the plaintiff had not sold the buffaloes to Bhagi, but to one Hanuman Sai, who having become an insolvent, the plaintiff was trying to fix the liability on her. After going through the evidence the Judge dismissed the suit with costs. Gungasing being determined to have his due somehow, went the following day in company with two other men, to the shed where Gunga's buffaloes were tied, and forcibly removed them. The Magistrate has ganted the usual warrant, as well as a search warrant.

THEFT.—Babajee Rowjee and Shirput Yellappa were on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 53-8, the property of Thuckoo, a woman residing at Lower Mahim, on the 10th instant. Accused No. 1 was the son and No. 2 the nephew of the complainant. The son lived in the same house with his mother and the nephew lived in a house close by. On the date in question, the two accused finding the complainant absent from the house, stole the ornaments and cash (about eight annas), from her box, and proceeded to Mombadavie, and sold the ornaments at the Marwaree Bazaar. The complainant on returning home found her ornaments and cash missing, and reported the matter to the police, stating in the meantime that her son and nephew were nowhere to be found. The police subsequently arrested the two accused, who ultimately confessed, and the stolen property was recovered from the parties who had purchased them. They pleaded guilty to the charge, and were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADVENTURE WITH A PANTHER.—On Wednesday last, while Captain Catania, of the Forest Department, was walking through the Dharur Reserve, he suddenly came upon a panther of the large species (Taindwa) which was feeding off a doe cheetal. The animal was about 15 paces off, and as Captain Catania fortunately had a gun, loaded with ball, in his hands, he lost no time in firing. The first discharge lodging the ball in the body of the brute had apparently no other effect than to induce the panther to "go for" the sportsman, which he did without hesitation; but a second shot was well placed, and the panther fell dead at Captain Catania's very feet. Had that shot proved a miss it would have been all up with the sportsman.

THANA RAILWAY STATION.

THE following has been forwarded to us for publication:—

To HENRY CONDER, Esq., General Traffic Manager
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Thana, 31st May, 1886.

SIR,—Once more do we most respectfully beg leave to approach your honour with this petition, trusting you will kindly be pleased to grant it, for which we will always feel most thankful.

1. The want of an over-bridge at the Thana station, causes an immense amount of trouble and inconvenience to the passengers. Many a time persons, and especially women and children, have to cross the rails at a great risk to their lives, more particularly when up and down trains happen to pass each other at the station. The want, we humbly pray, may be supplied temporarily, by the construction of at least a wooden bridge.

2. The third class waiting rooms at the above station, having adjoining to it a latrine, gives out such a bad, and at times, unbearable stink, that passengers waiting in the room are actually sickened by the dirty smell. We hope, therefore, that the latrine may be removed a few paces from the waiting room, or some other arrangements be made, so that the room may no longer stink.

3. The platform at the station is not sufficiently long, thereby occasioning sometimes, great inconvenience to Thana passengers. Pass-holders by the up Jubbulpore mail, when they reach Thana, have their carriages, which are attached in the rear, at some distance from the platform, and are put, especially when the evenings are dark, to much trouble, by having to get down, without a platform. We solicit, therefore, that it be extended, as is done at the Musjid Bunder station in Bombay.

4. Lastly, we beg to bring to your kind notice, that between 2-30 and 5-20 in the afternoon no train runs between Bombay and Kalian. This causes a considerable loss of time to passengers, and the merchant class especially suffers much on that account. Almost all the offices in Bombay are closed after 2 p.m. on Saturdays, and the clerks holding periodical tickets to Thana or Kalian, have to wait gaping at each other at one of your railway stations in Bombay, till about half an hour after 5. We request, therefore, your Honour will be graciously pleased to increase the number of trains running between Bombay and Kalian after 2 p.m.

Fully believing our requests will be taken into your favourable consideration,—We remain, your most obedient servants,

NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE,
and 230 Others.

Copy forwarded to the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, who will be good enough to inquire, from the authorities concerned, as to what steps have been taken in the matter.

NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1885-86:—

IN APRIL.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	54,00,000	13,75,000	67,75,000
Actual	52,58,425	11,36,200	63,94,625
Better than Estimate	....	....	....
Worse than Estimate	1,41,575	2,38,800	3,80,375
3 SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 2 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
Estimate	1,62,00,000	31,50,000	1,93,50,000
Actual	1,59,46,785	38,92,200	1,98,38,985
Better than Estimate	....	7,42,200	4,88,935
Worse than Estimate	2,53,215	....	....

COFFEE IN MYSORE.

MR. ADOLPHUS STAGGS writes to the *Madra Mail*:—The results of the coffee industry in Kadur for 1885 are very fairly satisfactory. It may be truly said that dogged perseverance is characteristic of the planter. Witness how he battles with the manifold evils coffee is heir to—the grub, leaf disease, perverse weather, etc.; and even the value of this staple has fallen to a disheartening extent. Yet in spite of these disadvantages, the planter keeps above water, as is evidenced by the steady development of coffee culture in Kadur. The total areas under coffee in the several taluks of the Kadur District, including those of Hassan, are, in acres,—Chikmagalur 34,602, Koppa 13,607, Tarikere 8,810, Mudgeri 32,726, Kadur 471½, Hassan 286, Manjarabad 40,645, and Belur 7,748: total acres 138,899, and the assessment on this amounts to over Rs. 95,000. Mature plants cover 81,542 acres, immature plants 23,070 acres, and the unplanted area is 138,899 acres. There are in all 23,238 plantations, distributed thus: Chikmagalur 2,546, Koppa 441, Tarikere 76, Kadur 11, Mudgeri 4,205 Hassan 64, Manjarabad 12,588 and Belur 3,307. Of these gardens, the European planters are in possession of 554, while the natives own 22,684; and the approximate out-turn and value last year were, respectively, 7,539,646lbs., Rs.20,85,480 and 4,008,034lbs, Rs. 799,193; total yield 11,547,680lbs., total value Rs.2,884,643. The average produce of a full-bearing acre is from 160 to 330lbs, under European management, and 30 to 250lbs. under native; and the cost of producing these outturns Rs. 50 to Rs. 200, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 80 respectively. Mysore coffee has earned a wide reputation for its excellence, and the produce from the plantations known as Cannon's estates commands a very high, if not the highest, price in the Home market. I see by the last proceedings of the North Mysore Planters' Association, that they are 'disappointed' in the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Meiklejohn, apparently because he has proved inexorable to some of their demands, which, if granted, would probably prove detrimental to the interests of the Mysore Government. It must be admitted that an European Deputy Commissioner has been appointed to the coffee district not only to look after the interests of the planting community, but of the Government as well. Mr. Meiklejohn has simply acted up to his conscience, and scorned o court popularity at the sacrifice of justice."

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE following letter has been circulated by Mr. Gulabrai Govindram Desai, honorary secretary of the Bhavnagar Social Club:—

The introduction of a European language of very little classical value into the Arts Curriculum of our University brings prominently to the front several serious considerations of vital importance. However beneficial a study of the French language may be calculated to prove to the advancement of literature and science, and however greatly it may be supposed to facilitate and, therefore, enter into the education of European females, we can at once perceive that, in the face of the rich philosophy of Germany, the qualitative value of a study of the French tongue reduces itself to a matter of individual opinion, and that in the existence of a crying demand for female education at home, the quantitative value of the measure comes almost to nothing. When the University has so readily yielded to the pretensions of a language of such limited usefulness to this country, where is there the least reason for it to ignore the weightier claims of languages, so closely interwoven with the daily lives and thoughts of the people of this Presidency, and so largely entering into all their social and domestic relations as the Indian vernaculars.

It is the first requirement of every educational system to take cognisance of the existing languages of the country in which it is to operate and to provide for their due culture and, if possible, growth, but, unfortunately, no such condition forms part of the educational scheme of their Presidency. The vernaculars are proscribed from our High Schools and Colleges with unrelenting rigour. Indian languages are doomed to wait outside their sacred precincts, to shrink and shrivel up under the scorching sun of neglect. An educational machinery aiming to be perfect in all its parts, and yet, ignoring the claims of the important existing literature of the land in which it is planted, is an anomaly, at once glaring and injurious. That such an anomaly once existed in England is well known; but the benefits which accrued to the English language from an ultimate recognition and adoption of the principle advocated here are a matter of no less celebrity.

The allegation of poverty urged against the indigenous languages as a disqualification for admitting them as a subject of study has been shown to be unfounded by the consensus of competent opinion which has, in the course of recent discussions on the subject, emphatically declared itself in favour of their high literary merit. Even, with regard to current literature, the vernaculars have, numerically, no mean account to render, as will appear from the statistics published from time to time by the reporter on the Native Press, and if they are not able to present an *equally* good quality, the fault entirely lies with the University, which, by its abrupt dismissal of the vernaculars some years ago, led to the suppression of that healthy and intelligent criticism, which it then remained the ambitions of no one to pursue, but which otherwise would certainly have chastened all chaff down into pure classical gold by calling for fresh and well-directed energy to keep pace with increasing approbation.

It is obvious that this country can hardly expect to reach any important point of civilization or be able to act with advantage in matters of political, social, and religious reform, without that free intercommunication of thought between the select educated few and the overwhelming mass without the limits of the hollowed circle, which is the basis of all advancement. This end can, in the opinion of this Club, be best fulfilled by a thorough development of the vernaculars.

The objection, that the cultivation of the vernaculars would perpetuate those sectarian differences which it is equally the aim and effort of the British Government and the Indian public to remove, possesses, in the opinion of this Club, no force. With the solvent of the English language, of limited range but powerful strength, there need be no danger of so many different circles of linguistic action interfering with our gradual formation into one large family bound by common interests and common sympathies.

If, again, it were intended to give higher education to our females in the right sense of the term, the encouragement of the vernaculars will be the easiest means to that noble end. The recent philanthropic movement to bring the womankind of India in contact with Western ideas of medical science, will not bear fruit to the extent desired, unless a knowledge of the laws of health and hygiene is diffused amongst them through the medium of the vernaculars. It, moreover, goes without saying that, in view of the present state of female education in this country and its future destinies, the adoption of the course suggested here by the University will infuse vigour into all the subordinate branches of education, and thus bring about that solid continuity in the study of the vernaculars which is so highly desirable.

While calling your attention to these few out of many important considerations, the Club requests your opinion on the subject generally; and particularly (1) as to the desirability of restoring the vernaculars to their former prominence in the scheme of public instruction; (2) as to the time and manner of approached educational authorities, notably the University; and (3) as to the way in which the introduction of the vernaculars should be suggested without, on the one hand, depriving the classics of their due share of merited importance, and, on the other, adding to the existing burden of studies.

MILITARY HORSE-BREAKING.

A CORRESPONDENT, who subscribes himself "Barney," writes to an up country paper:—Will you permit me to make a few remarks on Cavalry horse-training, as a rejoinder to the lecture given by Captain Hayes at Simla on the 14th ultimo. It appears to me that he must have allowed himself to be carried away by his enthusiasm in saying that he could teach, or horses ought to be taught, and, if properly handled, do anything in twelve days and be fit for Cavalry purposes in three weeks. If he can do this he will put into the shade Captain Norland, Mons. Beausher, Major Blinkhorn, Mr. Marlin, and other eminent Cavalry horse-trainers. These gentlemen could not place their horses into the field under 70 or 80 lessons, and they had moderately quite horses to deal with. Experienced Cavalry officers well know that horses hurried in their education are invariably no good and cannot be depended upon, that they hate leaving the ranks, do not stand fire well and certainly would not, as Sir Charles Napier wanted the Dragoon's horse to do—"follow the edge of his sword." Captain Hayes deserves the thanks of every horseman in the country for having gone to the trouble, care and expense, first, to have learnt himself the few clever tricks he exhibits, and then, to form them into a practical system; but pardon me for saying I doubt if Captain Hayes has had sufficient experience in military horse-training to put together a batch of 50 or 100 raw young walers fit for Cavalry purposes even in three months. When the public are informed that the Cavalry horses are trained by our soldiers (not by men like Ted Kerr) who have nine out of twelve never been outside a horse until mounted in the Cavalry Riding School, at the average age of twenty, it cannot be expected that these men can have the nice hands or suppleness of the man who has ridden from boyhood. Even Ted Kerr could get many a wrinkle from these very men. Let us ask ourselves for a moment—what are the requirements of the Cavalry horse of the present day? Summed up, it is this—to be quiet, handy, to turn, to circle, to vault, to rein back, to passage, to gallop fast and canter slow, to leave the ranks without fear, to stand fire "not as in a herd but singly, away by himself," to stand perfectly quiet to mount and dismount during the noise and excitement of a battle, to leap any object with confidence—in other words, to be a "machine." Will Captain Hayes do all these in three weeks? I reply in the language of our brother Jonathan—"I guess not, stranger." If the experience of over 40 years will be taken into consideration with all sorts of breeds, I would recommend remount to be backed and hacked, taught to stand quiet to mount and dismount, at our depôts only. Regiments would have less trouble to finish their education than they have now, and no man would be more fitted to superintend this work than Captain M. Hayes, whose system of gentleness would ensure us not getting buckers or nervous beasts; consequently regiments would have no useless horses in the time of need. When the 9th Lancers were in Afghanistan, a hundred and seventy-two remounts were sent to the 10th Hussars, then stationed at Rawalpindi, to be turned out fit for the field as quickly as possible. This was done in twenty days. I may mention had it not been in the cool time of the year, it could not have been done, for the Riding Master and his men were working at them all day long. At the expiration of that period, they had been taught to leave the ranks, and go in them, stand fire, and to be perfectly steady to mount and dismount. This was done fairly well. I should add that 80 out of these horses had to be thrown before they could be bridled and saddled. But to say they were trained Cavalry horses would just be to say what they were not. If I may be allowed, I would advise our Government not to wait for the time of war to start a reserve of trained horses to keep up the strength of Cavalry Regiments in the field, but to form them now, and on the lines General Sir Sam Browne laid down in so masterly a manner when he was at the head of the Remount Department in India.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

THE *Standard* has received from Madagascar the text, both in French and Malagasy, of the Treaty signed at Tamatave on the 17th of December between Admiral Miot and M. Patrimonio, representing the French Republic, and General Digby Willoughby, Commander-in-Chief of the Malagasy Forces, on behalf of the Government of the Queen of Madagascar. The substance of the Treaty, it will be remembered, was communicated by M. de Freycinet to the French Chamber at the end of December. The most important part of the instrument is that which gives France a control over the Foreign affairs of the Malagasy State. The word Protectorate has been used in the French Chamber and elsewhere to indicate the relations which will henceforth subsist between the two countries; but the term is not used in the Treaty. It is, however stated in the first Article that the French Government will represent Madagascar in all its Foreign relations, and that all Malagasy subjects abroad will be under the protection of France. A French Resident will be stationed at Tamatave, and will control the Foreign policy of the Island (*presidera aux relations exterieures de Madagascar*), while taking care to refrain from interference with its internal affairs. He is to have the right of communicating privately and verbally with the Queen, and is to be allowed to maintain a military escort. This Resident, assisted by a native judge, will have cognisance of all litigation which may arise between French subjects and Malagasy.

Another series of Articles grants considerable commercial and other privileges to Frenchmen. They are to be allowed to travel, reside, and engage in trade at any place in Queen Ranavalona's dominions. All contracts made between them and free inhabitants of Madagascar are to be considered good in law, and to be upheld by the local magistrates, judges, and authorities. They may take up leases, and enter into engagements for the hire of warehouses, dwelling-houses, and other property, and own land; and they may devise or bequeath their real property and the interest in their leases to their heirs. They are also free to engage Malagasy subjects to act as their servants and labourers. All houses, shops, factories, and other buildings occupied by French citizens or persons in their service are inviolable, and cannot be entered by the officers or agents of the Queen except with their own consent and by the authorisation of the Resident, and all crimes committed by them are to be punishable by the French laws alone, &c. By Article VII the Malagasy Government expressly confirm the guarantees stipulated by the Treaty of 1868 in favour of complete religious toleration and liberty of conscience.

The Government of the Queen agree to pay to that of the Republic the sum of ten millions of francs, in liquidation of French claims made before the war, and as compensation for losses caused to foreigners in the course of that conflict. No time is fixed for the payment of the indemnity; but until the obligations of Madagascar are discharged in full, Tamatave will remain in the occupation of the French. The Malagasy Government is to refrain from all retaliatory harsh, or oppressive measures against the Sakalavas and the Antankaras, and engage to listen to all remonstrances and representations on behalf of those tribes which the French Resident may make from time to time. Moreover, France reserves to herself the right to reoccupy the Bay of Diego-Suarez when she finds it convenient to take that step, and to erect such "installations" there as may seem necessary. The chief tangible advantage secured by Madagascar in return for these ample concessions is the cessation of the long and ruinous conflict with the French naval forces. She is, however, to be regarded as a permanent ally of France and the Queen is to have the right of receiving French assistance whenever she requires it for the defence of her dominions. The sovereignty of the Queen in all the internal affairs of the Island, and her independence of French or other Foreign control is expressly recognised by Article XII of the Treaty. By Article XIII it is stated that all claims for compensation, indemnity, &c., other than those agreed to in the Treaty are foregone by France. Further, in order to aid the people and Government of Madagascar in their efforts at civilisation and progress, France agrees to furnish them with such engineers, military instructors, professors, teachers, and managers of factories and workshops as they may desire to have sent them. Both sides are to grant complete amnesty to those of their subjects who have been engaged in the service of one or the other contracting party during the late war, and to remit all sequestrations, forfeitures, and punishment incurred on account of such transactions. Finally, the Treaty, which was signed aboard the French ship Naiad by the two Plenipotentiaries and Admiral Miot on the 17th December, was to be ratified within three months of that date.

It is not at all improbable that the interpretation of the Treaty will give rise to a good deal of discussion. Some doubts appear to have arisen in the mind of the Malagasy Government very soon after its signature, and General Willoughby pointed out to the French Representatives that it might be as well for them to state definitively what they understood to be the meaning of certain of the Articles. In order to clear up these doubts Admiral Miot and M Patrimonio addressed a letter to the Madagascar Plenipotentiary, which is an important appendix to the Convention. It is dated the 9th of January, 1886,—the day, it may be noted, before the Treaty was ratified by the Malagasy Queen and her Prime Minister, so that they would seem to have been satisfied by the French explanations. In Admiral Miot's Note the position of the Resident is more clearly defined. He will have the right to take cognisance in all matters connected with Foreign policy (*ayant un caracterede politique exterieure*). It will be within his powers to veto a cession of territory to any nation whatsoever, and to be consulted before any naval or military enterprise is undertaken, so that the Queen will not be allowed to enter into any alliance for warlike purposes without the consent of the French Government, nor, in fact, may she make any Treaty or Convention with a Foreign State without French permission. It is explained, however, that this prohibition does not apply to Treaties of Commerce, so long as these do not violate any of the engagements entered into with France. The Article stipulating for a military escort for the French Resident seems to have caused some alarm at Antanarivo, and the Prime Minister was anxious to know exactly what the French understood by it. Admiral Miot explains that by an escort he does not mean a large body of troops; and in order to make the Article more precise, he undertakes that this guard shall not exceed the number of fifty men. In the Article which allows French settlers to take into their service Malagasy subjects it is stated that these latter must be free of all engagements. The expression seeming somewhat ambiguous to the Malagasy Ministers, they requested that it might be more clearly defined. In reply the French Plenipotentiaries stated that they meant persons who were neither soldiers nor slaves. Their use of the phrase had been dictated by a "*sentiment de bienveillance*" for the Government of the Queen, for they thought the Malagasy might prefer to have no mention made of slavery in the text of a Treaty of this kind. As regards the proposed occupation of Diégo-Suarez Bay, the French engage not to possess themselves of territory to the extent of more than a mile and West of the Bay, and four miles round the Northern shore; and no Malagasy who are criminals, fugitives, or unprovided with passports from the Madagascar authorities will be permitted to enter the French territory. As regards Article XV., which gives the French Resident a vague protectorate over the Sakalavas and Antankaras, Admiral Miot and M. Patrimonio do not explain it further. They content themselves with saying that it seems to them quite precise enough; that it is very advantageous to the Malagasy Government; and that they hope to make its advantages plain to the Prime Minister in conversation. This Appendix, it is exclaimed, was drawn up voluntarily by the French Representatives in order to elucidate and define it. It must, therefore, be considered practically an integral part of the original instrument.

MR. GIFFEN ON "BIMETALLIC FALLACIES."

MR. P. GIFFEN recently attended a meeting of the members of the Institute of Bankers, held in the theatre of the London institution, and read a paper on some bimetallic fallacies. It was not, he said, his intention to reopen the whole controversy between mono-metallists and bimetallists, but it seemed to him that there were one or two points upon which a great deal of the discussion turned. These points were three in number. The first was that before, in his opinion, they could engage in the practical discussion as to whether mono-metallism are the only opponent of mono-metallism now in the field—what was called "international bimetallism"—was most advantageous for the world, the preliminary question had to be discussed whether it came properly within the functions of a Government at all to settle such questions as were intended to be settled by international bimetallism. The second point he proposed to consider was whethher in fact the steadiness of the ratio between gold and silver for a long period before 1872 was in fact always due, as was constantly assumed, to the action of the bimetallic ratio established in France. As regarded a certain portion of the period there was no question. After 1850 it was universally admitted that France, possessing, in fact, silver, money which became undervalued, had great influence in arresting the fall in the value of gold consequent on the Australian and Californian gold discoveries, because the new gold went to France to be exchanged for silver. But for at least 30 years before 1850—between 1820 and 1850—he maintained that the circumstances were different, and that the ratio established in France had no effect. France was a silver-using country in fact; silver was constantly over-valued in the ratio, and if the tendency had been for silver to fall further, the ratio in France could have had no influence to arrest the fall. The point was not a very material one, because no one desired that circumstances might be such as to make a bimetallic ratio in a single country operative for a long period. Still, so much stress was laid upon the assumption that the ratio did everything, not only after 1850, but between 1820 and 1850, that he had thought it most desirable to examine and set out the facts. The point might also become important because stress had been laid upon it in bimetallic arguments. If it could be shown that so far from the ratio having helped to keep silver and gold steady towards each other from 1820 to 1850, these metals had remained steady without that help, then the result of the argument was rather in favour of mono-metallism than in favour of bimetallism. It was proof of the possibility in certain circumstances, without any country being bimetallic at all, for the ratio between gold and silver to remain comparatively steady for many years. The third point that he proposed to discuss was the relation of the proposal of international bimetallism, which was suggested as an improvement upon our present system of standard money, to the difficulty of the general fall of prices. In the course of his remarks, dealing at length with the three points in question, Mr. Giffen maintained that the management of a coinage with the distinct view of artificially keeping a standard stable from period to period, either by two standard metals stable with reference to each other, or in any other way, was a departure from the free-trade principle which the Government ought to follow in all commercial matters. Bi-metallism—the declaration that one metal was to pass current as so much of the other—was, in fact, protection. He held that even if it could be shown to be probable that the maintenance in fact of the ratio of about 15½ to one for the whole period alleged, was due to the fact that that particular ratio had been legally established in France, certain circumstances favouring the operation, yet in point of fact the long experience of mankind against the attempt to establish such ratio would not thereby be overthrown. If, in point of fact, the ratio between silver and gold, of 15½ to one, or thereabouts, was maintained, between 1820 and 1850, he contended that the maintenance was in no way due to the bimetallic ratio in France; it was due simply to the fact that for that long period the demand for gold and silver throughout the world was of a kind to keep the two at the ratio described. The moment any tendency was shown for gold to become cheaper than silver, the circumstances were such that the ratio could become effective, and when that tendency was manifested in 1850, it did become effective; but the tendency before 1848 being rather for silver to become cheaper than gold, the circumstances were such that the ratio could not be effective at all. Having drawn attention to a table he had prepared showing the highest and lowest premiums on gold at the beginning of each month in Paris from 1820 to 1847, he said he should think it was quite clear from such a state of things that if silver in the year 1832, for instance, or 1833, or 1845 had tended still more to fall in value, there was nothing in the circumstance of a bimetallic ratio being established in France to arrest the fall. To illustrate the subject further he had compiled a table showing the price of silver, and it would be seen that from 1820 to 1850 the price was such that the ratio was not 15½ to 1 but frequently more nearly 16 to 1. To bring the matter to a further test he had placed before them a table showing the amount of gold and silver coined in France, from the year 1821 to 1847 inclusive, in quinquennial periods, excepting the last two years, 1846-7, which he had put by themselves. It was, he said, obvious from this that the coinage of silver in France in the period in question was enormously in excess of the coinage of gold, and that in that period France was in no sense of the word a bimetallic country, but a silver country, and the tendency being for silver to fall, it was no more in a position to arrest the fall of silver than any other silver using country was. Dealing with the last point which he had proposed to examine—bimetallism and the fall of prices—he maintained that nothing that could be done by any arrangement of the ratio between the two metals would, in the nature of things, have any effect whatever in arresting a further fall of prices. What had happened in the past would happen again. Even with bimetallism there would have been a 10 per cent. fall in prices in the last few years. Similar falls must be expected from period to period. In conclusion Mr. Giffen said:—What I have been desirous to do is to concentrate attention on certain main points which appear to me to require a great deal of elucidation before bimetallic controversy can itself be entered upon. I attach especial importance to the first point of all—viz., the question of the functions of Government—because I believe that, in point of fact, Governments are totally unequal to the solution of problems which are laid before them by those who are in favour of bimetallism. One great danger in coinage matters, I believe, is that Governments may be tempted to include among their other functions the management of currencies, whereas the only proper way in which they can give attention to the subject—the only thing they are capable of really doing well, I believe—is to institute an automatic, unchanging currency, which, having once established, they leave alone, their subjects being left absolutely free to make contracts as they please themselves. The whole of the currency mischiefs for many years past have arisen from the facts that Governments have not left the thing alone. The primary offender in the matter perhaps was Germany, which made a mistake, as I believe, in substituting gold for silver as the standard money of the country. The mistake was a very natural one to make, and no doubt the circumstances were such in Germany that with the various moneys it possessed and the bad state into which the coinage had got reform was indispensable. Still, it would have been better if the right principles in the matter had been more thoroughly understood and the change had been confined to the irreducible *minimum*—viz., the substitution of good coinage for the bad coinages which existed, but without any change whatsoever in the standard. A change in the standard is a matter which ought to be very carefully considered indeed. More recently a great deal of evil has been caused by the unfortunate legislation of the United States. No doubt the pressure upon gold would have been more severe than it has been if the United States had not passed the Bland Coinage Law. Still, there would have been no question of a change in the standard, and people in the United States, accustomed to regard the standard as unchanging and unchangeable, would have been habituated by this time to prices upon a strictly gold basis. Now, it is seen that a law like the Bland Act, which really tempered with the standard, brings the whole monetary system of the country into confusion, and that this confusion can only be prevented by another catastrophic change, which would have a great effect for the moment on the price of silver, and throw the currencies of other countries, as well as the currency of the United States, into confusion. To some extent Italy has also been an offender in this matter, the resumption of specie payments in that country on a gold basis being entirely a work of superfluity; the resumption on a silver basis would have been preferable. I can hardly blame the bimetallic countries in the matter, because the original sin here is one which dates very far back indeed. A bimetallic country, from the nature of the case, must be always prepared for great changes in the standard money. Chopping and changing is the law of its being. Still, it is quite clear that if France had frankly adopted a silver standard many years ago and kept to it, and if other countries had done the same, each according to its own wants and necessities, none of the catastrophic changes of the last ten or 15 years would have been necessary or thought of at all; gold and silver would in all probability have been more stable with reference to each other than they have been, and the currency discussions for many years past would have been entirely obviated. One of the main evils, in fact, of managed currencies is that an incessant currency discussion of a practical kind is unavoidable; whereas, in order to have all the advantages of a good standard, it should become like an ordinance of nature, so that practically no changes are ever required. In this last respect at least our own metallic currency for the last 80 years has been perfection. England is the only great country which has not changed its standard money.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE ANARCHIST OUTRAGES IN CHICAGO.

A CHICAGO telegram of the 4th ult. to a New York paper describes the dynamite outrages in that city. The telegram says:—

Early in the evening crowds of strikers and Socialists assembled in the south-western parts of the city to listen to incendiary speeches, and the pop of revolvers, as a bullet was sent at a policeman, was heard frequently during the evening. Squads of policemen were dispatched to the scence and stationed at exposed points. Some skirmishes took place, in which several of the policemen were injured and many of the mob badly clubbed. About 9 o'clock a large number of Socialists gathered at the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets, on the old Haymarket, a little over half a mile from the City Hall and not far from the district police station. Orators mounted extemporized platforms and harangued the crowd to burn the city and kill the police.

At 10 o'clock a telephone call summoned a number of policemen to the scene. The crowd now numbered fully a thousand men, all excited by the incendiary speeches and prepared for deeds of violence. At the approach of the police the mob burst out in howls and jeers and then grew silent.

The silence was ominous of danger, for in a moment the maddened Anarchists rushed forward with a yell to attack the officers. As they did so a large dynamite bomb, hurled by one of the mob, fell in the midst of the little group of blue coats and burst with terrific force. The effect was terrible. One of the officers was killed outright, and others fell to the ground badly, and perhaps mortally, wounded. In a moment another squad of policemen dashed up, and after a sharp battle the mob was repulsed. Ten of the policemen were injured, but it is impossible at present to state how many of them will die. Many of the mob were badly wounded and some killed, but they were immediately carried away by their friends, and the number of them is not known.

Inspector Bonfield says that after Parson had concluded his speech, Samuel Fielding, another notorious Socialist, mounted the wagon and began to address the crowd. His address was of the most inflammatory description. He called on the men to arm themselves and to assert their rights. He finally became so violent that word was sent to the station, which was only a block distant, and Inspector Bonfield, at the head of 125 men, marched to the place where the meeting was in progress. Bonfield called upon the crowd to disperse, and Fielding shouted out to them from the wagon: "To arms!" The officer once more called on them to disperse, when suddenly from behind the wagon, which was not fifteen feet from the front rank of the police, bombs were thrown in between the second and third ranks of the men, with the effect as already stated.

It was 9 p.m. before the Anarchists were cheered by the presence of any leaders. August Spies finally arrived, and climbing a wagon in front of Crane Brothers' factory, began an address denouncing capital. There was no enthusiasm created by his remarks, and when he was succeeded by R. Parsons, the crowd began to gradually dwindle away.

The utterances of the speakers were still of a most inflamatory character, however, and the hearers whom still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to put an end to the disturbance and, advancing, ordered the crowd to disperse. At first the Socialists fell back slowly, one of the speakers still urging them to stand firm. Some one shouted, "Kill the ———." Almost as soon as the words had been uttered three bombs were thrown from near the stand into the midst of the squad of officers. They exploded instantly and five policemen fell. Others were wounded, and several of the Socialists did not escape.

The police answered instantly with a volley from their revolvers. The rioters returned the fire from revolvers with which, as the sequal proved, they were well provided. The mob appeared crazed with a fanatic desire for blood, and holding its ground poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market place. They are now guarding every approach to the place, and no one is allowed there.

Immediately after the first explosion the officers who were left standing drew their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. Large numbers of these fell, and as they dropped were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark alleyways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at the Desplaines street station state that fully fifty of them were wounded. The drug stores in the vicinity are crowded with people who were hurt and doctors have been telephoned to in all directions. Before the firing had ceased the neighboring police stations were turned into temporay hospitals. At 11 o'clock twenty policemen lay on the floor of the Desplaines street station all disabled and probably half that number seriously so. Others were reported to be still lying in the open square, either dead or badly wounded. A telephone message from one of the hospitals says that an officer brought three has since died. Officer Joseph Degan died on his way to the station.

ANOTHER RIOT NEAR M'CORMICK'S WORKS.

Another riot threatened the peace of the city this afternoon, breaking out in the same vicinity as that of yesterday. The city authorities at once prepared for the worst by requesting the First Infantry and First Cavalry to assemble at their armories.

Toward noon a crowd of Anarchists and their friends assembled on the corner of Eighteenth and Morgan streets.

A number of detectives in citizen's clothes mixed with the crowd of nearly 1,000 person. Detective Mike Granger, of the Central Station, attempted about 2-30 o'clock to arrest one of the disorderly men. The detective was immediately set upon by the howling mob, and a brick, striking him in the forehead, knocked him senseless, inflicting severe injuries. Then revolvers were drawn and indiscriminate shooting began, during which officer John Strong, of Hinman street station, was shot in the hand. A number of the riotous persons were also injured, and seven were arrested, including the man who threw the brick at Granger.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON A POLICE CAPTAIN.

Capt. Simon O'Donnell, commanding the second Precinct Station, while driving up Blue Island avenue, last evening, was attacked by a mob of thirty or fourty men, who, with horrid imprecations, ordered him to dismount from his buggy. He paid no attention, and stones, bricks and sticks were thrown, from the worst effect of which the cover of his vehicle protected him. As it was, several stones struck him, but fortunately no bones were broken. The Captain dropped the cover and stopping his horse faced the cowardly ruffians, pistol in hand. Stones that were poised for flight were stayed, the yelling ceased and suddenly the crowd turned and fled. The pistol was placed on the seat, the reins were taken in hand and Capt O'Donnell reached his destination without further interruption.

ANIMAL WEATHER-LORE IN AMERICA.

DR. C. C. ABBOT writes in the *Popular Science Monthly*:—In reference to the dog, I have heard the following pretentious stanza which has now taken its place among our nursery rhymes, where indeed it is best fitted to remain:—

When drowsy dogs start from their sleep,
And bark at empty space.
'Tis not a dream that prompts them to,
But showers come on apace.

Here we have essentially the same inference as in that of the rhyme about cows, but it is not to be explained away readily. Such acts cannot be ascribed to annoyance by flies, for they too often emerge from dark quarters, where they had been unmolested; but the all important fact must not be overlooked that such acts are not confined to summer. If they were, the electrical theory might be advanced with some confidence. From what I have noticed in some dogs as I have owned, the habit of dreaming—which in the rhyme is denied to be the explanation—is probably the key to the mystery. Again, statistics show that the correspondence between such habits and sudden showers is only what we would expect in the way of coincidences. Dogs certainly are not to be considered as reliable barometers. The only weather rhyme referring to the cat that I have heard, and which is essentially the same as that about dogs, runs thus:—

When Tabby claws the table-legs,
She for a summer shower begs.

That is, begs it will, hurry with no doubt in her mind of its probably disappointing her. Speaking of the opossum, it is said that, if found in autumn in hollow trees, the winter will be milder than if occupying burrow in the ground. This seems to be very reasonable, and would pass admirably as a weather-sign, but for one unfotunate circumstance. While you may find one or more in a tree your neighbour may find as many in the ground. I have known this to be the case more than once. Under these circumstances meet your neighbour at the life-fence and compare notes. What about the winter? Of the examples of weather lore of birds the following are not uncommonly heard in centeral New Jersey. Of the cardinal gross beak, or winter redbird it is said:—

The red-bird lies without regret,
However dry, it whistles wet!

That is, the bird is credited with knowing it will not rain, and teases the farmer by singing "wet" in his ears all day. Others put a different meaning on the red-bird's note and claim it to be a sure sign of rain. This is more like the ordinary sayings commonly heard, and let us give it a moment's consideration. At present the time of year when the cardinal-birds sing least is during the hot summer months. Not that they are absolutely mute for a few days at a time but relatively so compared with their joyous strains through autumn and winter; and again early in summer, when they are nesting these birds, like the robins, are more apt to sing directly after a shower than at any other time. Curiously enough I do not find that insect life has entered to any important extent into the weather lore of this neighbourhood. Contradictory remarks are often made as to anthills; thus when they are very high it will be a dry day; others insist that it is evidence that it will soon rain. Spiders' webs also are variously held as of barometric value; but a careful record of several summers contradicts this emphatically. The position of the paper hornets' nest, which in autumn are often prominent objects in the country, after the foliage drops, are variously asserted to be indicative of a "hard" or "open" winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree. My scepticism as to the value of this sign arises from the fact that there is, as might be expected, no uniformity in the positions of any half-dozen such nests.

EDUCATING THE HORSE.

AN American horse-trainer, Professor Oscar R. Gleason, has been giving a series of lectures at New York which appear to have attracted almost as much attention as those of Captain Haye in this country. The following account of his introductory lecture at the Cosmopolitan Hall on the 19th of April is taken from *Harper's Illustrated Weekly*:—

The Professor disclaimed the ability to tame a horse by any instantaneous magical process, or, indeed, to perform a single feat which could not be successfully accomplished by any person who would carefully follow the methods he has adopted. "I am no horse-tamer," said he, at the opening exhibition. "I came here to educate people how to educate their horses," and it appears to be the verdict of horse-owners in the city that he has imparted a great deal of very useful information on this subject.

It is the opinion of Professor Gleason that horses, like many children, are spoiled through the lack of a little wholesome discipline. Man is the natural master of the horse, and if he is firm and consistent in his treatment of the animal, practising no cruelty, but giving the horse to understand that he will tolerate no nonsense, there need never, according to Mr. Gleason, be any trouble. The method of Professor Gleason, although resembling that adopted by the once famous Rarey in many respects, differs from the latter, in that it is based upon the theory that the horse has more intelligence than Rarey was willing to concede to him. It is not necessary, according to his theory, that a vicious horse should be made to fear you in order to prevent him from displaying his vicious traits; all that is needed is to teach the animal that the performance of any particular bad action on his part will get him into trouble, from which man alone can extricate him. To illustrate this idea, if you are troubled with a horse which has the reprehensible habit of jerking backward at his halter when frightened at any noise in the stable, or when approached from the front—a habit which continuously results in the breaking of halters and the injury of horses—you can speedily cure him of that fault by passing a rope round his body just back of the centre, and then bringing it up between his fore-legs, through the ring in the halter, and attaching it to the ring on the manger in which the strap of the halter is fastened. When the horse, thus secured, starts suddenly backward, the rope tightens around his belly, and he stops and starts forward again. A trouble hitherto unknown to him has broken out in the rear, and as he cannot escape from the noise in front and the trouble behind at the same time, he does nothing, and stands still.

The same simple appliance may be used in dealing with a balky horse in a team. The end of the rope should then be fastened to the head harness of the horse which is not balky. When this horse starts forward, the rope tightens on the stomach of the other, and he promptly decides to go ahead. Illustrations of the efficiency of this contrivance were given by the Professor, who also exhibited a very simple plan for lifting the hind-leg of an unruly horse which requires to be shod. Binding the animal's tail upward over a short stout piece of wood, he fastened a small rope around the doubled up tail above the piece of wood in such a manner that it could not slip. He then passed the end of the rope through a ring in a small strap which he had placed upon the ankle of the hind-leg needing to be shod. By pulling upon the rope the hind-foot was drawn upward toward the tail and the animal was entirely powerless. Taking a kicking mustang which had never been driven, the Professor attached a rope to straps round the fetlock of each fore-foot, and then passed the rope through a ring on the under side of the girth bringing it out from between the hind-legs of the animal. He had meantime bridled the horse and now undertook to drive him. Up went the mustang's hind legs. At the same moment Mr. Gleason pulled sharply upon the rope, and down went the astonished brute on his knees. This was repeated a dozen times, after which the animal consented to be driven with great docility.

During the course of his engagement the Professor mastered a particularly vicious stallion which had recently killed his keeper in Montreal, and had been brought on from Canada expressly to be treated. During the first night of his handling of this horse the animal suddenly opened his huge mouth and made a grab at the trainer's chest, slightly lacerating the skin. The Professor, however, succeeded in subduing the beast so effectually that on the third evening the stallion would follow him around the ring like a lamb, and even consented to practise a number of tricks, which the Professor had taught him, for the amusement of the spectators. And this, as well as all the other feats of the horse educator, was accomplished without his having found it necessary to strike the horse a single blow with the whip. By firing a pistol at the horse whenever the latter showed a disposition to attack him and by astonishing him, without hurting him in a number of otherways, the Professor succeeded in rendering the beast perfectly gentle and lamblike, so that neither the beating of drums nor the waving of umbrellas disturbed him in the least.

THE RUNNING CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE defeat of W. G. George, by Myers, the American runner in the contests for which the Englishman specially crossed the Atlantic is thus described in the *New York World*:—Yankee legs and lungs once more proved victorious over British brawn and muscle in Madison Square Garden, last night, and 2,500 throats belched forth approving cheers when Lon Myers, the American runner, outran Walter G. George, the premier of Albion's athletes. It was the second race of the series of three arranged two months ago for $2,000 in stakes and a division of the gate money. The distances at which they were to race were 1,000 yards, three-quarters of a mile and 1,160 yards. The latter distance was to decide the series if each won a race. It will not be run. Last Saturday night Myers won the 1,000-yard race with ease, and last night he decided that he is the middle-distance champion runner of the world. It was a grand victory and it proved that Myers, besides possessing great speed, is honest and honorable. Very few know what temptations to lose last night's race beset him, and it is to his credit that he ran to win. Had he lost the race the third race, which will be run next week, would have attracted more people than the Garden could hold and the gate receipts would have been sufficient to compensate him even if he lost the main stake; but he thought less of the money than he did of his honor and that which America would gain by the prestige of her athletic supremacy. Despite the storm there was a larger attendance than at the first race, fully 3,500 people being present. Many ladies were in the assemblage, too, and they wore the colors of Myers or of George as their feelings dictated. In the boxes the rivalry between the pretty partisans was apparent. Early in the evening there was a feeling that George would win and private bets showed the English athlete a favourite at $100 to $90. But the bookmakers soon appeared and then Myers became a favourite at $100 to $70, then $50 to $30 and finally at $100 to $35. But the figures do not denote any lack of confidence in the backers of George, because they wagered all the money they had. They fretted and chafed after their money gave out, because so many bets on Myers were offered without takers. During one of the most exciting periods when Myers was the greatest favourite and bookmaker Hackett backed George for only $35 against $100 on Myers, an Englishman appeared on the scene who unwittingly tried to bull the George stock. In a most imperturbable manner, he approached the penciller and said: "I will bet $200 to $100 George wins." He was promptly accepted by the bookmaker and a hundred others offered to wager any amount of money at the same odds, or they would give odds, if necessary. About 11 o'clock, after the amateurs had decided their events, the stars of the evening made their appearance. Myers led the way. Training had reduced his ordinary slender limbs considerably and only bone and muscle showed. George was the typical athlete. Broad-shouldered, deep-chested and strong of limb, he seemed the peer of the American phenomenon. Both were greeted with cheers as they moved to the starting point. There very little time was lost, and neither man spoke as Referee Curtis ordered them to the scratch and cautioned them about fouling. Myers was on the inside next the rail. He bent low, and his face was pale and his lips compressed. George was also paler than usual, but it was less noticeable because of his florid complexion. When the pistol sounded they moved away together amid cheering and soon George showed in front. Going around the Madison avenue corner, sixty yards from the start, he led by two yards, and this he increased to five times that distance as they raced down the backstretch. A murmur arose and the cry went up, "Myers will lose." It was a fast pace that George had set. He seemed determined to race the Yankee off his feet, but the latter bounded along with apparent ease, and as they entered the second lap he closed up to his opponent, but soon fell back again. He smiled as he heard the English contingent cheer for George. Five yards separated them as they entered the third lap, and when the half-mile was run George's lead had not been decreased. Up to that point the pace was very fast considering that the track was heavy and slow. When the fifth lap was begun the vast crowd arose and cheered the runners. Then the bell rang and they entered the last lap. George strained every nerve to increase his lead, but the wiry youth behind him gradually lessened the distance between them and was soon at the Briton's shoulder. Then the white figure passed the stalwart man in black, and the cry "Well done, Myers!" rewarded him for his effort. But, apparently, he heeded not the cheers, and moved his legs faster and faster until they seemed to scarcely touch the earth, and although George strained hard and spurted well, he steadily fell to the rear. Entering the homestretch the American champion looked over his shoulder and saw the desparate but futile efforts of his opponent, and as he romped across the line a winner he threw his hands in the air to show with what ease he had won. Instantly a yelling mob took possession of the Garden track and inclosure. Hats were thrown into the air and cheers upon cheers for Myers shook the building. The race was run very fast, considering the track. Myers completed the three-quarters of a mile in 3 m. 15 4 5s, and George in 3m. 17s., the latter being eight yards behind the winner, George immediately afterwards challenged the winner to run him a mile race in the Madison Square Garden and Myers, who has hitherto been undoubtedly the inferior runner at the longer distance, accepted the challenge for $1,000 a side.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

THE recovery of ⅛ in Consols to 100⅞ and of ¼ in French Rentes to 110 are the only changes expressed in Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday.

In Mincing Lane, Seeds, with the exception of a rise of 3d. per quarter in Poppyseed, were unaltered. Wheat bears the same arrival quotations in London, but from Liverpool a decline of 2d. per cental is advised.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady at unchanged prices on the spot but quiet, and 1-64d. lower for Americans to arrive. The sales were comparatively small, 8,000 bales comprising 600 Surats, but this is accounted for by the advent of Whitsuntide, the great annual Lancashire holiday, in observance of which the Cotton market remains closed until Wednesday. In New York Futures were two points lower yesterday, but ready Cotton was unaltered, showing that the Bureau report contained no disturbing information either way.

The weekly figures show a reduction of 80,000 bales in the total visible supply, which now stands at exactly the same level as the corresponding date last year, while the Liverpool stock having declined only 12,000 bales on the week, is 290,000 bales less than a year ago. The comparatively full prices which this position serves to obtain induces free shipments from the States, which is, perhaps, the only salient feature in the movements of the staple at the moment.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	31,000	5,000	8,000
„ Exports to U. K.	64,000	18,000	10,000
„ „ Continent	10,000	10,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,170,000	4,684,000	4,768,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	2,288,000	2,279,000	2,207,000
„ „ Continent „	1,658,000	1,373,000	1,367,000
„ Stock in the Ports	453,000	386,000	428,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds	2,180,000	2,180,000	2,430,000
„ „ Surats	525,000	463,000	752,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	642,000	932,000	899,000
„ London	21,000	28,000	64,000
American afloat	100,000	40,000	40,000
East Indian „	128,000	88,000	192,000
	891,000	1,088,000	1,195,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅛d.	5⅞d.	6 7-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1¼d.	15-16d.	1⅞d.

In our local market there is no business passing worthy of notice. The mills are buying daily at current rates, but the new transactions being put through in Europe are insignificant. The receipts from the districts are as follows:—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	3,998	1,142
Broach	83	24
Bengals	1,869	534
Berar	1,634	467
Khandeish	987	282
Barsee and Nuggur	1,827	522
Western and Madras	569	162
Compta and Dharwar	4,393	1,255
Other Sorts	34	10
Total Day's Receipts	15,394	4,398
Total Receipts for 5 days from (7th to 11th June)	107,611	30,747
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,354,170	1,244,048
Do. 1885	3,177,121	907,749

Wheat has not changed materially either in position or tone. At home the markets are all dull, so that there is little buying except to complete shipments, while supplies continue free. Quoted prices are:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-0-0
No. 1 do.	„ 3-14-6
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3-15-0
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0
Hard Red	„ 3-10-0

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet at unaltered prices, the quotation being still Rs. 6-7 per cwt. bazaar terms. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½ for Yellow Guzerat, and Rs. 4-12½ for Red Delhi.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnut
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	675	...	...	..	...	..
B.B. & C.I.Ry.	17,438	1,528	16,174	..	355	..
G. I. P. Ry.	56,582	6,815	27	2,980	95	58
Total	74,695	8,343	16,201	2,980	450	58
Total for 5 dys.	433,990	72,596	75,163	9,498	6,318	144
Total for 1886 since 1st Jan	6,980,732	2,880,450	861,760	769,030	76,615	302,70
Do. 1885.	5,717,437	3,965,179	1,023,716	988,997	...	...

FREIGHTS as before are quiet but steady. The way the rains are holding off admit of a much more extensive export business than usual at this season, and the supply of tonnage therefore is proving bare enough for current ready requirements. At the same time shippers are very chary about making engagements forward. Berth quotations are:—

Liverpool	Ready	23s. 9d.
London	„	23s. 9d.
Continent	„	22s. 6d.
Open Charter	„	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	„	22s. 6d. to 23s. 0d.
Antwerp	„	23s. 9d.
Genoa	„	32s. 6d. } at 2s. per Re.
Trieste-Venice	„	31s. 3d. } at 2s. per Re.

PIECE GOODS.—Through Reuter we are this morning in possession of the shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of May. For Bombay the figures show a considerable increase over April in everything except Coloured Cottons, and the shipments to Calcutta are also slightly heavier. The comparison for the five months against the corresponding period of 1885 is however most striking, and is the more remarkable when the serious decline in Exchange is considered and the effect it is currently credited with on imports allowed for.

	May 1886.	5 months 1886.	5 months 1885.
For Bombay—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	47,550,000	232,300,000	163,850,000
Colored Cottons.. „	3,450,000	24,650,000	15,100,000
Printed Cottons.. „	8,950,000	58,250,000	33,250,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,250,000	7,050,000	5,150,000
For Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	82,850,000	409,850,000	312,600,000
Colored Cottons.. „	8,850,000	43,250,000	36,300,000
Printed Cottons.. „	7,350,000	20,450,000	17,550,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,300,000	7,000,000	6,000,000
For Madras—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	10,450,000	39,000,000	26,650,000
Colored Cottons.. „	1,350,000	6,150,000	5,900,000
Printed Cottons.. „	2,500,000	10,250,000	5,000,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,100,000	6,750,000	3,050,000

EXCHANGE.—As usual on Saturday the extent of business passing has been very limited, and so far as regards mercantile bills we have no change to report either for ready or forward, but Bank Bills are offering at 1-32d. higher, showing that absolute ease has not yet been restored in money. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.	„
Credits „	1s. 5 19-32d	„
Francs „ „	1·85½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97⅜ for Fours ready. Fours-and-a-half are nominally Rs. 101.

SHARES.—In Spinning and Weaving Mills the tone is slightly easier, and quotations are mostly Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading Cos. are Rs. 25 better, again at Rs. 3,275.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	$62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,030	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,703

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,010
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	–	195
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,025
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	650
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	–	130
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	530
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	115
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	360
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	745
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	990
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	670
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	675
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	962½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	–	30
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	90
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	950
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	965
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	„14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,147½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	157
Madras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	750
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,415xd.
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	–	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	–	202½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	–	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	960
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,345xd.
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	–	780
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	285
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	820
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	–	870

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	153
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	179
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	34
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	0
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	129
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	815
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	–	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100		22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	..	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	235
Kamp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	325
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	109
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	90	1080xd.
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Taif, 878 tons, Capt H Schumacker, put back from sea on Saturday last, owing to unsatisfactory coal.

THE s s Fannie, 1,131 tons, Capt H H Neilson, sailed on Saturday last, for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE s s Clan Macgregor, 1,926 tons, Capt W McAllister, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Olympia, 1,654 tons, Capt E R Care, arrived in harbour on saturday last, from Perim (5th June) in ballast. She is consigned to W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Niagara, 2,044 tons, Capt Wm Gill, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool (1st May), with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers. She is consigned to Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12TH JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Cy. of Salop.	1384	L. Rice	Captain.
„ Fannie	1131	H. H. Neilson	Captain.
„ Mascotte	2113	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
„ Amphitrite.	2486	B. Geleich	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. & Co.
„ Simoom	1350	Pole	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Essex	1675	Longley	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Paris	2662	Dechaille	McCulloch & Co.
„ Dragoman	1839	Rose	Wallace & Co.
„ R.Rubattino	3044	C. G. Merello	Rubattino & Co.
„ Pekin	2125	A. Symons	P. & O. Co.
„ Hankow	2331	W. McKenzie	Jas. Mackintosh.
Ship C. Chief	1749	J. S. Tupman	Wallace & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Niagara (s)	Gill	Liverpool, May 1.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Put back from sea.
	Olympia (s)	Care	Perim, June 5.
	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Kurrachee, June 10.
	Sir Garnet Wolseley (s)	Morgan	New York April 23.
	County of York (s)	Wylie	Cardiff, May 12.
13	Madura (s)	England	Calcutta, May 16.
	Algoma (s)	Ranton	Cardiff, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
12	Clan Macgregor (s)	McAllister	Karachee & Liverpool.
	Nyanza (s)	Schewdler	Zanzibar.
	Surat (s)	Murray	China, &c.
	Fannie (s)	Neilson	Port Said.
	Cumeria (s)	Hilton	Havre.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.
Steamer Olympia, for Marseilles.
„ Nedjid, for Genoa.
„ Niagra, for Liverpool.
„ Bedouin, for Naples and Torre-del-Annunziata.
„ Zambesi, for China, &c.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

EYE-SIGHT.—Perfection of sight can only be obtained when each eye sees equally well. The great necessity and importance of a proper examination of the eyes is remarkably demonstrated by the very large percentage of persons whose eyes are not alike. Mofussil residents, to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test (price 2 annas).

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A 230-20—Russian Storm-cloud, Stepniak.
248-12-13—Memorials of Major-Genl. Sir H B. Edwards; by his wife.
157-20—Protection or Free Trade, H. George.
203-3—Silverado Squatters, R. L. Stevenson.
B 1-20—Beaton's Bargain, Mrs. Alexander.
61-19—Primrose Dame, M. L. Hawkes.
79-12—Reigning Belle, Mrs. Ann. S. Stephens.
19-6—Ready-money Mortiboy, W. Besant and J. Rice.
80-25—The Shrine of Death, Lady Dilke.
37-13—Seekers after God, Rev. F. W. Farrar, D. D.
11-18—White Heather, W. Black.
44-25-26—Effie Ogilvie, Mrs. Oliphant.
50-25-27—Protrait of a Lady, H. James.
62-22—The Star of Empire, Capt M. Reid.
66-20—Round the Galley Fire, W. C. Russell.
37-18—Sir William's Speculations, M. Laing-Meason.
38-22—A Pauper Peer, A. Griffiths.
C 30-3—Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. 19th Pt. 2nd 1886.
25-28—Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, 1884-85.
D 32-1—Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Pt. 6th 1886.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month
Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square .... „ 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. „ 1,500
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—
Plain Square Piano........ Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square........ „ 38-0 „ „
Boudoir (on three Legs).. „ 70-0 „ „
Tin Lined Case........ Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona: 1, East.-St. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
HAVE received the first consignment of the latest and most perfect,
IMITATION IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
such as were used in the last Handicap at Gattis.
They are the best Imitation Ivory Balls ever produced, and in many respects superior to real Ivory.
Price for Billiard, Pool or Pyramid Balls, Rs. 10 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TRAILL—June 9, at West Dulwich, near London, Mary, the beloved wife of D M Traill, Calcutta. (By Telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY—June 13, at his brother Mr. Jehanghir Rustomjee Mody's residence, Bandora, Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Mody, aged 52 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Funeral to take place to-day (Monday) at 1-30 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

CRIPPS—BURTON—May 27, at Doranda, Lieutenant A W Cripps, 20th P I, to Jane Sarah Hand Burton, eldest daughter of J H E Burton, Esq, Doranda.

DIGGS—McCARTHY—June 3, at the R C Chapel, Meerut, by the Revd Father J Harkins, Cecil Stanley Diggs, Postal Department, N-W P, to Florence Mary McCarthy (Toodles), second daughter of the late Washington McCarthy, Esq.

DAVIS—SAUNDERS—June 8, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Revd A G A Robarts, M A, Alexander Platt Davis, son of Revd Samuel Davis, Vicar of Burrington, North Devon, to Louisa Frances, daughter of F W Saunders, Civil Surgeon, Unao, Oudh.

DEATH.

DWYER—June 5, at Ferozepore, Ernest Albert Alexander, the infant son of Sub-Conductor J F Dwyer, Ordnance Department, aged 10 months and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1886.

THERE can be no mistaking the meaning of Mr. Chamberlain's manifesto. His appeal to his constituents to declare against Home Rule for Ireland emphasizes the issue between himself and Mr. Gladstone, and brings the battle within very narrow limits. There is no suggestion of compromise in it, and it gives new prominence to the personal struggle, which has become very keen, between the two Liberal chieftains. Lord Randolph Churchill may have been mistaken is prophesying "Ulster will fight." But it is certain that Mr. Chamberlain will fight, and as he has fought to some purpose in the House of Commons, he doubtless counts upon making a good fight in the country. Upon that point it is only necessary now to say that the indications of provincial Liberal opinion have so far not been in his favour. But he and his friends may do something to spoil Mr. Gladstone's game without doing much for their own. The point in Mr. Chamberlain's favour is that he has not gone to the country with "*non possumus*" as his sole answer to the cry for Home Rule. Similar Local Government for England and for Scotland, for Ireland and for Wales, will do as at all events a nominal alternative to Mr. Gladstone's plan. And Mr. Chamberlain will be entitled to remind the public that he advocated this long before Mr. Gladstone had even whispered his consent to take up the cause of Home Rule.

THERE is, apparently, so complete an absence of confidential matter in the report of the Abkari Commission that it is difficult to see why it should have been kept under lock and key until some weeks after the Government Resolution that was based upon it had seen the light. The Commission seem to have gone thoroughly into their work, and it is evident that they had a good deal of chaff to separate from the more substantial grain which aggrieved people laid before them. They, of course, could not have done otherwise then set aside such complaints as those which the liquor-sellers raised on the score of having to keep accounts of sales, or of having to label their casks; nor could they have given a ready ear to the request that distilling should be carried on elsewhere than in the Government distilleries. The statements of grievances were drawn quite widely enough, the petitioners doubtless believing, as petitioners often do believe, that the more they asked for the more they were sure to get. But when all allowance has been made for this the remnant of genuine grievance is not small. There is, for instance, the loud complaint which the country liquor shopkeepers have raised against the system of selling licenses annually by auction. No defence of the system that has yet been put forward on behalf of the Abkari Department seems to us adequate. It is doubtless no small convenience to the Department to be enabled to ascertain, as it is assumed a competitive sale enables it to ascertain, the full value of a license. It must be recognised, too, that the method has largely augmented this particular branch of the Abkari revenue, which is now nearly a lakh and a half more than it was in 1879, when the licenses were sold at fixed prices. But there is ample evidence that hardship and injustice attend upon its working. One must stand at an exclusively departmental standpoint to be able to think with indifference of a sudden deprivation of a respectable liquor seller of his means of getting a living—means which have been handed down to him through a series of generations, and which were originally entrusted to his family in recompense for some honest and acceptable service to the Government. No one in England except the most throughgoing of liquor law reformers has ventured upon proposing to dispossess the existing license holders without compensating them. The existence of a vested interest on the part of the license holders has been more readily recognized than acted upon; this system ignores it absolutely, and leads to substantial injustice. The inquiries of the Commission have established the existence of other evils in connection with it. The competition for licenses, the Commissioners found, was in many instances due to the desire of the competitors to injure each other, and not to any intention to benefit themselves. This may be a not infrequent incident in the struggle for existence, but there is no reason why the Government should provide means tending so directly towards its encouragement. The Commissioners hesitate to say how much of the competition this year was fair and reasonable; their misgivings on the subject, however, are very pronounced. The question, then, is, whether men who enter upon the liquor business under such doubtful circumstances, are likely to conduct it creditably.

The Government has not paid full heed to all that the Commissioners have advised on the subject. A recent resolution intimated that there would be one more competitive sale of licenses, the explanation being that this would enable dispossessed license holders to buy back. We doubt if the result of the sale will be anything of the kind, and we shall look forward with curiosity to see how largely the number of old licensed holders who recover their licenses is exceeded by the number of new comers who dispossess present liquor sellers. The question, in short, is whether the Government have not chosen a method more calculated to increase than to diminish the evil. The Commission deal very frankly with the case of the unemployed Bhandaris. They say, with delightful ingenuousness, that the principal grievance of these men is that in consequence of the new method of taxing toddy spirit "their business has been destroyed and they have been utterly ruined"—a principal grievance which makes all others superfluous. The root and origin of all this has been the increase of the duty from eighteen rupees per tree to a still head duty upon toddy spirit equivalent to double the rate. There is no doubt as to the effect of the change upon the fortunes of these men. They have been as absolutely thrown out of employment as workers in a vanished industry can possibly be. The Commission affirm the correctness of their complaint that the imposition of a heavy still head duty has destroyed their business. We wish the Commissioners had gone a little farther, with a view of ascertaining what particular class has benefitted by the ingenious regulations to which these unhappy toddy-drawers have fallen victims. There is no trace in the report of any benefit having been derived by the consuming classes, who have been deprived of toddy, a more wholesome spirit than others that it competes with. The revenue, it is true, has not suffered, but that is no answer to the complaint that the system has deprived one set of men of their means of livelihood, while it has made it difficult for others to get the drink that they prefer at a reasonable rate. The Commission suggested a reduction of the still head duty from its present rate of Rs. 2-6 as. to Rs. 1-14 as, as a measure of enabling the Bhandaris to compete with the distillers of mowra spirit at Oorun. But the Government have set aside this proposal. The most they will consent to is that while the duty remain at its present rate, the present prohibition against the import of toddy spirit produced outside the island elsewhere than at Girinj shall be removed. This is put forward as removing a protectionist measure; the consumer will doubtless benefit by it; and as for the unemployed Bhandari, he must look for work in that larger field which the liberal measure of the Government promises to open out to him. The suggestion that cocoanut toddy distillation should be again allowed in the island of Bombay has also been adopted by the Government, not without some misgiving as to the likelihood of illicit distilling resulting from it. But if the authorities are not equal to the prevention of irregularities of that sort they will fall short of what is expected of them in the course of their ordinary duty. The measure is to be welcomed, if not for any considerable intrinsic merit that there may be in it, at any rate for its having put an end to two of the many unnatural restrictions which abound in an Abkari system. It at least brings the system one stage nearer the simplicity which should characterize excise arrangements. Prohibition of distillation in one area, prohibition of imports from the whole world except another narrow area, are unnatural and harassing, and they can be justified only by reasons of necessity far stronger than any that could be urged in this case. It is highly improbable that the revenue will suffer from the changes consented to by the Government; the more likely result will be a growth in the proceeds of the duty on toddy spirit large enough to counterbalance any diminution in the yield of the tree tax. The Government have been discriminating in accepting the recommendations of the Commissioners. It may be that they might have gone further with advantage. But the measures that they have resolved upon are in the right direction, and they will do something at all events to mitigate the discontent with which the operations of the Abkari Department are regarded by the classes chiefly affected by them.

A NAVAL REPORTER of eminence, M. Pierre Giffard, has been giving a daily account of the great naval manœuvres at Toulon, in the *Figaro*. One great question seems to be that of umpiring with impartiality, and this probably will always cause much heartburning between the combatants. Although torpedoes are not an arm for use in day light as a general rule, Admiral Brown, a member of an old French naval family of Irish descent, was able to send 16 torpedo boats against the blockading iron clads, as the commander of these had taken it into his head to commence bombarding, so that their own smoke and that of the batteries and ships in the harbour rendered the approach of the torpedo boats quite possible. Half of these little boats claim to have reached within destructive distance of their huge opponents. The others acknowledged that they had been either "hotchkissed" in a manner to require immediate retreat, or that other obstacles of sea and weather interfered with their success. The successful half reported generally as follows:—"Torpedo launched (fired at 300 or 200 metres) after having received only a few ineffectual shots from the Hotchkiss guns of the enemy." One well known commander, Duboc, says he got to within 80 metres of the Vauban without "any serious accident, and that he had torpedoed four ironclads without running any risk at all." The staff on board the ironclads say he is in error, and are all black in the face with anger. M. Pierre Giffard however thinks that on the whole the torpedoes seem to have got the best of it. They could always descry the position of the ironclads, whereas the torpedo boats were half submerged, being small and easily hidden by the smoke. He however concludes that real war alone can satisfactorily decidethe question—a judgment from which few people will differ. "Nettings" apparently are not of much use for protection, since they can scarcely stop a strongly propelled and self-propelling torpedo.

THE Government of India have given a handle to their critics in filling up the vacant Postmastership General in Madras. It says much for the disinterestedness of the opposition which this step has evoked that so far as we have seen Madras opinion on the matter is not at all tinged by the fact that it is a Bengal Civilian to whom the appointment has been given, though this is a fact which might legitimately have been made the subject of complaint. The objection that has been taken is not to the manner in which the appointment has been filled, or to the Government having gone so far afield in searching for some one to fill it; but to the fact that it has been thought necessary to fill it at all. The *Mail* regards the Postmastership General as an unnecessary appointment, and rates the Government severely for not have made use of the opportunity which the avoidance of the office gave for effecting a saving of twenty thousand rupees or so a year. It is so seldom that local opinion favours economy at its own doors that we are bound to regard the protest which has been raised in Madras against the continuance of this office as a peculiarly disinterested protest, and the local belief that the office is unnecessary as a belief specially entitled to respect. Madras, perhaps, is too far from Simla for the Finance Committee, who are working in that high latitude, to have thought of the paltry twenty thousand rupees a year that might have been saved by the abolition of a useless office in the Southern Presidency. Possibly when they have travelled so far they will discover that here was an opportunity for retrenchment if only it had been used in time. But the Supreme Government at all events know that the Committee is sitting, and if they deliberately pass over so good a chance of saving money, how can they wonder when ill-informed and ill-disposed people say that the retrenchment campaign will lead to nothing?

OUR Mandalay correspondent sends us further information regarding the death of Mr. Phayre in the recent encounter with dacoits in the Minhla District, of which he was in civil charge. The calamity is the more regrettable inasmuch as Mr. Phayre evidently fell a victim to an uncalculating courage which was as heroic as it was ineffectual. There was a dash of old-world chivalry in the rush, regardless of cost which this gallant officer with a mere score of sepoys and police made at a dacoit post, in the near neighbourhood of which, at all events, there was an enemy seven hundred strong. It was magnificent, but of course it was not war, and the native officers with Mr. Phayre's small force warned him against it. One does not think now of a possible error of judgment in an enterprise against such large odds; one thinks only of the courage and the devotion to duty which thus led a gallant and a valued servant of the Crown to a bitterly regrettable end. The exploit commands unstinted admiration. The sad issue of it claims, besides, general sympathy for the gallant father of a gallant son. Only a short time before he left Bombay, Sir Robert Phayre lost a brother who had done distinguished service in Burma, and in this second and sadder loss he will have the sincere sympathy of his many friends in India.

GYMKHANA AFFAIRS AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see your Poona correspondent in his letter of to-day congratulates himself that no one has noticed his remarks about his Poona Assembly Rooms, and imagines that his arguments are unanswerable because unanswered. As others may fall into the same error, it may be as well to say a few words on the other side of the question.

I am a member of the Poona Gymkhana of more than 20 years' standing, and I advocate its amalgamation with the new Club on the following grounds:—

1st. It will gain thereby a permanent domicile, worthy of the Gymkhana of a large and sporting station; the present shed is quite unsuitable both in convenience and in appearance, and is not even the property of the Gymkhana;

2nd. There is no change proposed in the constitution of the Gymkhana (for such the members of the new Club will still continue to be), and there is under the rules ample security against any balance from the games fund being diverted to Club purposes;

3rd. The present subscription rate in the Gymkhana is Rs. 5 for single and Rs. 6 for married members. The Assembly Rooms proposed subscription is Rs. 7, of which Rs. 4 goes to the Club, and Rs. 3 to the games fund. It is evident, I think, that if, as seems probable, all or nearly all Poona joins the Assembly Rooms, the games fund must benefit greatly by the subscriptions of those who do not play games, and would not belong to the Gymkhana, while the latter class will in their turn benefit by the subscriptions of those few, who would be members of the Gymkhana but might not care to join a social Club. In unity is strength, and we may add profit also;

4th. No member of the Club will be liable for any of the expenditure incurred in completing the buildings and fittings according to present intentions: the original founders alone are liable. In the event of the undertaking failing as a Club, this will not affect the existence of that part of it which will be in fact the Gymkhana: for the site is secured by lease for the purposes ordinarily fulfilled by the Gymkhana, and the games fund would continue as before.

For these reasons it appears to me in every way desirable that the Gymkhana and Assembly Rooms should combine.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE GYMKHANA.

June 12.

FIRE AT COLABA.

A FIRE broke out on Saturday afternoon, at about half-past 3 o'clock, in a long tiled-roofed chawl, consisting of thirty-two rooms, occupied by the servants of the Lunatic Asylum, situated outside the north wall of the Asylum. On the alarm being raised, the soldiers of the East Yorkshire Regiment and Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, with their officers at once repaired to the scene of the fire with one manual engine, and did their utmost in preventing the flames from spreading to the buildings belonging to the Asylum and adjoining the north wall, by pulling down the roof of that portion of the chawl that the flames had not reached. In the meantime the Fort and Byculla steam fire engines came up, but there was a scarcity of water to work the two engines, until about a quarter to 6 o'clock, when there was a good supply from a five-inch main on the Colaba Main Road. There was a strong breeze prevailing at the time, which caused the fire to spread rapidly, and if it were not for the precautions taken by the military officers directing their men to demolish the building in which the fire originated, there is no doubt the flames would have spread to the buildings within the Asylum. At about 6-30 p.m. the fire was partly got under control, but it kept smouldering on throughout the night, and the Fort steam fire engine remained on the spot guarding the place. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fireplace in the room of the chawl where the fire first originated. The damage is roughly estimated at about Rs. 3,000. Dr. Nolan, the Superintendent of the Asylum, was indefatigable in his efforts in putting out the fire, together with a number of European police officers, under the supervision of Mr. T. G. Sweeney, Superintendent of the Division.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROPOSED TRAMWAY EXTENSION.

THE Bombay Tramway Company is deeply indebted to this city for its present prosperous state. No sooner have they finished the Parel extension than they apply for permission to carry a line through Frere Road to Carnac Bridge. Our worthy Municipal Commissioner is evidently anxious to see the tramway lines all over the city, but it is a pity that he exercises no control over the arbitrary proceedings of the purse-proud company. It may safely be said that natives constitute 90 per cent. of the entire number of people who use the trams, and yet the discourtesy with which the company treat the natives is marvellous. The system of packing five persons in a bench is objectionable, but it is positive cruelty during the hot season. The rates charged are also irregular. The fare from Colaba to Parel is two annas, while the same amount is charged for less than half that distance. Again, while one anna is charged for a journey from the Municipal offices to the Boree Bunder station, only half an anna is charged from Boree Bunder to the Crawford markets to spite the rekla-wallas. A representative petition was sent to Sir James Fergusson on the subject, but that pleasure-loving Governor did not take much notice of the matter. We think the Corporation and the Town Council have got a good deal to do in the matter. They can refuse to sanction the proposed extention unless the company give a guarantee to look after the convenience of the public.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

REMOVAL OF THE SECRETARIAT TO THE HILLS.

WHEN on the one hand a Finance Committee at Simla is considering how to reduce the public expenditure, it is under contemplation to remove certain divisions of the Bombay Secretariat to Poona during the monsoon, a step which can never please Bombay people, who consider the eight months' sojourn to the hills a positive waste of money.—*Yezdan Parast.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A CONTEMPORARY gives us the glad news that arrangements are being made to advance the cause of female education in Bombay, especially amongst the Parsees. We refer, of course, to the proposed formation of a female normal class in connection with the Parsee Girls' School Association, which will slowly but surely turn out a well-trained band of educated ladies, who would go forth not only as able teachers, but also as efficient housewives. For the scheme recently started and energetically formulated by Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, the new secretary to the Parsee Girls' School Association, comprises, amongst others, subjects like elementary botany, physics and natural science, native method of book-keeping and accounts, and some useful knowledge as to sanitation and the action to be taken in cases of emergencies and accidents. As at present arranged for, instruction to the pupils will be given by experienced gentlemen, who may be said to be specialists in the subjects to be taught in the proposed normal class. Unfortunately, owing to the nature of the existing clauses of the "articles of association," the committee of management, under the presidency of the well-known advocate and supporter of the cause of Parsee female education, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., will be constrained to have the instruction imparted in the Gujrati language. But as proposed by Mr. Jehangir, the new fund of about Rs. 1,200 got up by him could with safety be applied to the commendable object of introducing the English language as the medium of giving sound education to the students in the normal class. This, indeed, is a question of time, but meanwhile the other pressing object has been well kept in view, and the commencement giving effect to the scheme will probably be made in July next.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

TAXABLE COMMODITIES.

WHY are the authorities so shy of a light fee on marriages, especially infant marriages? Those who squander hundreds and thousands would scarcely mind spending a few rupees more on a marriage. And Government might devote the proceeds to an efficiently worked establishment for registering births, besides indirectly discouraging an unnatural custom which tells so grievously on the community. But the Government of India are as wise as the Indian mother-in-law. Of their own accord they will attempt everything they should not. As regards suggestions from outside, their policy seems to be—how not to do it. Because, we suppose, listening to others would detract so much from their infallible wisdom.

Just see how bewitched they are by the beauties of their C. D. Act. We understand that the Income Tax officials in the N.-W. Provinces have already sent out notices to prostitutes, dancing girls, and singers generally. There must be something like a flutter amongst the *bibis* of the bazar. What will be the yield, and on what principle will the accounts be settled?—*Indian Spectator.*

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MANIFESTO BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued his Electoral Manifesto, in which he urges upon his constituents to declare against Home Rule for Ireland. He advocates the adoption of local self-government for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which should be similar in all four cases.

EAST INDIA RAILWAYS LOAN.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Stafford Howard, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said Government did not intend to proceed with the East India Railways Loan Bill.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

There was no further disturbance of the peace yesterday in Belfast, and tranquillity at present prevails. Re-inforcements of troops are, however, being sent there as a precautionary measure against a fresh outbreak.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A grand review will be held at Aldershot on the 20th July, to witness which all the Indians and Colonials now visiting England will be invited.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The funeral of those who were killed in the riots at Belfast took place yesterday, and was the occasion of a considerable demonstration. A large display of the military was made along the route taken by the procession, and order was maintained.

THE REGENCY OF BAVARIA.

BERLIN, JUNE 13.

Prince Luitpold, uncle of King Ludwig the Second, who has been deposed, has assumed the Regency of Bavaria.

THE EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH PRINCES.

PARIS, JUNE 11.

The Government Bill for the expulsion of Princes from France has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

THE DEATH OF MR. PHAYRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JUNE 12.

On the 8th or 9th inst., Mr. Robert Phayre, Deputy Commissioner, left Minbo for Natchmyo with 50 Punjab police; there he was joined by 50 sepoys under native officers, and marched on Padeng, where he found dacoits entrenched in force.

During the night the dacoits were reinforced till they numbered 700, and commenced firing from three sides on Mr. Phayre's party.

He selected 10 police and 10 sepoys, and against the advice of the native officers, rushed out to attack a post of the enemy. He was shot through the breast and in the groin, and his body was carried off by the dacoits. Two others were wounded on our side.

The dacoit leader was Bohshway.

This account is based on the report of Mr. Phayre's Burmese clerk.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE DACOIT BOH SWEB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THAYETMYO, JUNE 12.

Major Auchinleck, Scots Fusiliers, with 50 Fusiliers and one native officer and 50 sepoys of the 26th Madras Infantry left this morning for Tinedah, 50 miles north-west of Thayetmyo, to seek Boh Sweb, the dacoit leader, whose gang recently shot Mr. Phayre. He had offered recently to surrender himself, but Mr. Phayre declined to recommend him for pardon, and his brother having been executed he recommenced active operations, and is likely to give serious trouble, unless quickly suppressed.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 13.

Sir C. Bernard returns to Mandalay this evening, taking Captain Parrott, Deputy Commissioner of Lenthawaddy, with him. This officer has kept the district in such splendid order during the late disturbances that his departure is greatly regretted. British Burma is being drained of its best European officers, both commission and police. The latter are almost bare of superintendents. The European element is thoroughly discontented at the miserable pay and hard work.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The Governor-General is pleased to nominate Syud Ameer Hossein additional member of Council.

Mr. H. Fenner is promoted to be Superintending Engineer.

The services of Surgeon-Major Corbett and Surgeon Emerson are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W.P.

The services of Captain Hewett are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government as Cantonment Magistrate.

Consequent on the furlough allowed to Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, Mr. Oldham and Mr. Middlemiss officiate in higher grades.

Mr. Wingate, C.S., performs the duties of the Resident of Meywa, in addition to his own, temporarily.

Lieutenant the Hon. H. Napier officiates as Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment Central India Horse.

The town and fort of Jhansi, ceded to the British Government, are placed under the Lieutenant-Governorship of the N.-W. Provinces.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

Mr. Scharlieb is appointed to act for Colonel Smith as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ansurrudin Sahib to be Second Magistrate, Mr. Ramachandra Iyer to be Third Magistrate, and Mr. Maskell Fourth Magistrate.

It is decided that Major Morant, R. E., shall be Consulting Architect to Government, with the rank of Superintending Engineer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Bombay this morning.

LISBON, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ "	"	72⅞
3 "	Consols for account	100⅞
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ "	French Rentes	100
Bar Silver		45

Arrival—Waverley.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	67,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	60,000	"
" " " Surats	12,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	642,000	"
" " Surats	65,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	21,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Route *via* Rangoon to China and Australia perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, June 12.

10 p.m.	85·2

SUNDAY, June 13.

6 a.m.	83·7
10 a.m.	87·5
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	88·9

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND has been reappointed Port Officer of Bombay for a further term of five years, with effect from the 16th November 1886.

THE High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the Midsummer vacation.

THE officers of the Tibet Mission are still at Darjeeling, and a large encampment of sepoys and mules is on the Lebong spur. The date of starting has not yet been definitely fixed.

COLONEL H. E. ELIOT, 4th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to act as Political Officer in Manipur for Major Trotter, wounded.

CAPTAIN R. GARDINER, R.E., acts as Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, *vice* Major Boughey, proceeding on three months' leave.

COLONEL H. WARD repairs to Simla at once from the Central Provinces, and after getting his instructions goes on to Bhopal to take up the appointment of Minister.

THE death is reported of Mr. R. Porch, Magistrate and Collector of Poori. Mr. Porch joined the service in 1861, and would probably have retired next year.

THE railway reconnaissance from Toungthoo to Nyingyan, a distance of ninety miles, has been completed, and the surveyors are now examining the country onwards to Yemethen.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BROWNE has 27,000 men now working on the Hurnai Railway, which is making good progress. There is no cholera so far, and the health of the men is good, but the officers suffer a good deal.

SIR C. BERNARD has arrived in Rangoon, but makes only a short stay, returning to Mandalay by river. He reports the country south of Myingyan quiet when he passed through, not a shot being fired. The villagers were ploughing peacefully or conveying cotton and paddy in bullock carts without any escort. The rains have set in favourably, and good crops seem assured.

THE mail papers announce the death of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., late Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces in the Public Works Department. It is less than a year ago since Colonel Mayne quitted this appointment to retire, and he only left India in the middle of last cold weather. It was not known that he was at all in ill health, and the sudden news of his death will be a shock to many friends in this country.

THE necessary funds being provided by the issue of debentures, arrangements are now being made for the construction of the 126 miles of the Nizam's State Railway which will complete its southern system. The line is to be on the five-foot six-inch gauge, and to be laid with steel sleepers and rails throughout. The cost, exclusive of rolling stock, is not to exceed £3,800 per mile.

THE hotest day in Calcutta during the month of May was the 11th, when the thermometer rose to 100·5°, and the coldest was the 13th, when it fell to 68·4°. The total rainfall of the month was 7·93 inches, the average fall for the past 48 years being 5·40 inches. Rain fell on thirteen days during the month, the same number of wet days being the average for the last 24 years. There were 292·9 hours of bright sunshine out of a possible number of 408 hours.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR proposes to return to Calcutta early next month, and to remain at Belvedere for five or six weeks.

A TELEGRAM from Manipur announces the death from cholera of Prince Jalakrato Sing Shamoohunjaha, on the 4th instant. The Prince was recently made Commander-in-Chief to the Manipur State.

THE *Englishman* says it is probable that "Lieutenant Steel, of the Madras Veterinary Department, will be appointed Superintendent of the proposed Bengal Veterinary School. He is a candidate, and has been strongly recommended."

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of May, amounted to Rs. 12,57,85,000, as compared with Rs. 11,53,64,000 in 1884, and Rs. 10,96,62,000 in 1885.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have raised the Bank rate to 8 per cent.

MR. H. FARRER, Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed Postmaster-General, Madras, in the place of the late Mr. Hutchinson.

REFERRING to the appointment the *Madras Mail* says:—"The appointment is notoriously one of those that could be abolished without the smallest sacrifice of the efficiency of the Postal Service; but then an appointment—no matter how trival the duties appertaining to it may be—would be lost to the Civil Service. As for the retrenchment of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 a year that its abolition would effect—why that is no concern of the Director General. It is the culpable neglect of Heads of Departments to effect retrenchments when they are obviously feasible, that renders the labours of the Finance Commission a subject for ridicule in all places where Anglo-Indians are gathered together. The minnows in the Post Office may suffer, but the whales—Never!"

THE Director of Agriculture in Bengal in April last submitted a scheme for the establishment and working of a Veterinary School in Bengal, which he estimated to cost Rs. 25,000 a year. Mr. Finucane proposed to establish the school at Bhaugulpur, and to add instruction in agriculture and surveying to the veterinary course; to grant stipends of Rs. 5 a month to 30 students, and to guarantee employment to those who completed their College course. The final decision as to the selection of Bhaugulpur for the site of the school will be arrived at when the Lieutenant-Governor visits that station during the rainy season. There are certain points in favour of Bhaugulpur. The old barracks would be suitable for the school, and the expense of erecting new buildings would thus be avoided. But there can be no doubt (the *Englishman* says) that the school would have a better chance of success if established in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Besides, in that case the students would have the benefit of the educational resources of a large city.

STEVENS, the adventurous bicyclist who was for travelling through Asia, was well treated at Herat, but not allowed to enter the city. He has probably had to retrace his steps, as the Afghan authorities would not hold themselves responsible for his safety. Herat, by the way, is reported quiet, and the defences practically completed. There have been some squabbles between the soldiers and the civil authorities at Kandahar, but nothing serious. From Cabul the Amir's health is reported to be slowly improving.

MR. PHAYRE, whose death while engaged in dacoity operations in Upper Burma has been reported by our correspondent, came out in the Civil Service in 1875, and family connections led him to choose Burma for his province. He was soon put into political employ, and when the rupture with Theebaw came about in 1879, was serving as Assistant Resident at Bhamo, the Resident being Mr St. Barbe. The disturbances that followed the late King's accession caused the Residency establishment at Bhamo to be brought in to Mandalay; and when Colonel Horace Browne was re-called, Mr. St. Barbe, with Mr. Phayre as his Assistant, was left in charge of the Residency office at the capital, which they left together when the withdrawal was determined upon. Mr. Phayre had not been long back from furlough when the Burma quarrel re-opened, and his knowledge of the Upper Province and of its people marked him out for special employment. He was one of the four civil officers selected in the first instance to accompany General Prendergast's Expedition to whom was intrusted the all-important duty of gaining the confidence of the country people and quieting the districts which the force left in its rear as it advanced. How successfully this part of the work was done so that our communication along the Irrawaddy was never so much as molested is too well known to be dwelt upon. Mr. Phayre was put in as Civil Officer at Minhla as soon as that place was in our hands, and on the establishment of a regular administration in the newly-annexed Province, he became Deputy Commissioner of the Minboo District. It was apparently near Minhla that he lost his life lats Tuesday.

THE Tibet Mission will shortly receive eighty-two cases of articles from Calcutta to be used as presents. They include, among other novelties, some dozens of sponges and tooth brushes, together with several musical boxes and an electric lamp. When the cases are received they will be unpacked, and then repacked in boxes not too large to be carried by mules. Everything will then be ready for a start. It has been thought necessary, on account of the rumours that have been set afloat, to send forward messages of reassurance to the frontier in order to disabuse the Tibetans of the idia that the Mission is being accompanied by an army.

IN its anxiety to clutch at any straw of an argument against the annual migration to the hills, and at the same time to throw discredit on the Viceroy and Sir Rivers Thompson, the *Indian Mirror* has been treating its unsophisticated readers to some good-natured nonsense about the departure of Lord Reay from Mahableshwar to Poona. This is what the *Mirror* has to say on the subject:—

> His Excellency, we see, is not the man to spend his days in idleness in the hills. He has evidently come to rule, and not to enjoy. He obviously means to do his duties to the people by whom he is paid so liberally. Lord Reay is said to be a sickly man, and to have much less resources for health than Lord Dufferin or Sir Rivers Thompson, and still he did not spend more than two months in the hills. We hope Lord Dufferin and other rulers of India will take lessons from the example set by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

On this side of India, at any rate, twaddle of this kind, which can only raise a smile, needs no comment. But for the benefit of the *Indian Mirror*, we may mention that though Lord Reay may be the best of Governors, he is neither better nor worse than any of the other Indian Governors in the matter of Government from the Hills. As a matter of fact Government spends only a very small portion of the year in Bombay, and divides its attention during the remainder of the year between Poona and Mahableshwar. Government from the Hills is as great an evil—if evil it be—in Bombay as in Madras or Calcutta. The only difference is that we take things more philosophically in Bombay than they do in Calcutta or Madras.

ACCORDING to the latest news from the indigo districts, good rain has fallen throughout great part of Bengal, but not in excess of the requirements, and in Midnapur and Purneah more rain is still required to complete the sowings. Manufacture has already been commenced in some of the *chur* factories, and will probably become genera by the middle of the month. Showers of rain have fallen in several parts of Behar, but they have been light and partial, and have caused the plant to burn a good deal in some factories. Blight and caterpillars are doing damage in many factories in Tirhut and Chumparun. A good shower of rain is now required to enable the planters to commence manufacture, but it is not expected that *mahai* will be general for some time yet. The weather reports from Benares and the North-West are favourable, but no reliable information has yet been obtained as to the full extent of native cultivation.

IN the Bengal Club Derby Sweep for this year, there were 8,415 tickets at Rs. 10 each. Of this sum, 50 per cent. went to first horse, 20 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to other starters, and 10 per cent. to expenses and Race Stand. *Ormonde*, the favorite, was drawn by "The Lucky Confederacy" at Meerut; *Minting* by "Skitty" at Gora Gully; *St. Mirin* by "Madge" at Dibrugarh. Only three persons in Madras drew horses, viz., "the O. and P. Confederacy," which drew *Alarix*, "Bill," *Lord Molynoo*, Mr. H. W. Warden *St. Dunstan*, and Mr. Claude Vincent *Offenbeit*. *Saraband* was drawn by a Calcutta Confederacy, and *Sherzo* by some one in Nowgong.

MR. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has just issued a Memorandum on the Himalaya snowfall during the past season, which has, of course, a direct bearing on the monsoon question that is now of such interest to all who are living in the scorching heat of the plains. The conclusions arrived at are that although there has been a considerable amount of snow on the North-Western Himalaya and the hills of Eastern Afghanistan during the past winter and spring (in January and February indeed greater than usual), there has been less than last year, especially since the spring set in. The snowy range, as seen from Simla, is less thickly covered than in 1885 and the snow is at a higher level. As regards the winds, they have been less northerly than usual on the West Coast, and more decidedly southerly and easterly in the Punjab during the past month. "On the Bombay side, therefore, there seems no present reason to anticipate a retardation of the monsoon." Mr. Blanford, after examining the relative atmospheric pressure which has ruled during May in India, says the barometric levels are favourable to the advance of the easterly branch of the monsoon and generally to southerly winds, on the assumption which experience renders probable, that "the same general conditions continue to hold."

To be born a king, like the latest of European Sovereigns, is the rarest of all lots. No parallel fortune can be found in the history of united Spain; while in French history we must retrace nearly six centuries to come upon the reign of John I., posthumous son of Louis X., whom he succeeded on the 15th of November, 1316. The infant monarch died four days later, when his uncle Philip V. resumed the sceptre he had provisionally held during the five months which elapsed between the deaths of his brother and nephew. Neither English nor Scotch annals offer a similar incident; though the luckless Mary Stuart was all but born a queen, having just completed the first week of her existence on the day of her accession, the 14th of December, 1542. No younger prince ever bore the title of King of England than Henry VI., who ascended the throne in the ninth month of his age, September 1, 1422. Lest these instances should seem of evil omen, it may be observed that a long minority has before now been the prelude to a long and glorious reign—witness Louis XIV., who inherited the crown in his fifth year. Peter the Great, too, was Czar at ten.

MILITARY NEWS.

OWING to the present reduced state of the garrison at Fort William, the military duty, always heavy, has become excessive. It has been decided therefore to recruit the garrison by 4 companies of the 9th Bengal Infantry, who are to be railed down at once from Bareilly, their places being taken by the 3rd Goorkhas from Almora.

THE medical authorities in India have it in contemplation to introduce Professor Longmore's first field dressing into the Indian Army when the stock of the existing field dressing is exhausted. The dressing with the several equipments will be issued by the Medical Stores Department. Professor Longmore's first field dressing has been introduced into the Home Army with good effect.

A PAMPHLET of short rules for preserving health in India for the use of soldiers and their families has been printed by the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, for general information.

COLONEL E. BEDDY, Commanding the 29th Punjab Infantry, has been granted three months leave of absence.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 12.—The barometer has fallen quickly at the head of the Bay, less so in the rest of Northern and Central India. It is steady in the greater portion of the peninsula. Dry westerly winds prevail at most stations, *viz.*, in North-western and Central India, and the skies are clear. There are west to north-west winds in the Konkan Coast, Deccan across peninsula to Masulipatam, south west on the rest of the Coromandel Coast and Burma. The skies are less cloudy in the Peninsula. The weather is unchanged in Burma. The rainfall everywhere is light. The temperature is rising steadily throughout India. The maxima are very high in the Punjab plains, where four stations registered 116 degrees, others over 112. Rain previously in Calicut 2 inches.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 13, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·598	89·0	W	32	0·00
Surat	·737	92·5	WNW	Fresh	0·00
Bombay	·761	87·5	W	8	0·00
Rutnagherry	·775	85·4	SW	6	1·40
Karwar	·793	81·6	W	Light	0·22
Mangalore	·789	83·4	E	2	0·15
Calicut	....	...	....	....	..
Cochin	·816	83·9	NW	M	0·18
Masulipatam	·590	93·8	NW	16	0·00
Madras	·674	90·8	WNW	13	0·00
Negapatam	·726	90·3	SW	4	0·00

MUNICIPAL FEELING IN CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Rate-payers' Association of Ward No. 3, Calcutta, was held at 5 p. m., on Sunday last in the Academy, Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the conduct of Babu Kally Nath Mitter as a Municipal Commissioner. There were about 300 rate-payers and others present at the meeting, which resulted in a manner far from what the promoters expected. At 5-15 p.m., no chairman being present to open the proceedings, it was soon apparent that over three-fourths of those present had come to "bless and not to curse." By 5-25 p.m., there were evident signs of impatience and loud cries for the promoters to open the proceedings, or that a chairman be appointed from among the rate-payers. At 5-40 p. m., there being still no sings of the meeting being proceeded with, Babu Umbica Churn Dey, a pleader of the High Court, was, by a large majority, called to occupy the chair, which he did, explaining briefly the object of the meeting, and then called upon any one present to address the meeting on the subject for which it was convened, or move any of the series of condemnatory resolutions which had been printed. But no one proposed them. The Secretary of the Rate-prayers' Association said that the appointment of a President in the manner done was out of order and informal. It was a Rate-payers' Association Meeting, and he protested against the proceedings. A rate-payer was of opinion that as the promoters of the meeting were unable to provide a chairman, or even open the proceedings for which purpose the meeting was convened and the public invited to attend, the rate-payers of the ward present were justified in appointing a chairman, and taking the sense of the meeting as to whether Babu Kally Nath Mitter, as a Commissioner, deserved blame or praise. After some loud cries of "Hear, hear," and "No, no," and "order" with up-rearious clapping of hands, and cries for the chairman to proceed, the latter finding no one to respond to his invitation, called upon any one else wishing to address the meeting or move any resolution to do so. Babu Bhoothnath Mookerjee extolled the services rendered by Babu Kally Nath Mitter as a Municipal Commissioner, and moved that "this meeting places the fullest confidence in Babu Kally Nath Mitter, whose energy and public spirit as an elected Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation, in the manner in which he discharged his duties, it desires to endorse." Babu Nemye Churn Sen having seconded the resolution which was carried by a large majority with acclamation. The assembly, which has been described as riotous, separated with a vote of thanks to the chair

THE OUDH RENT BILL.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on June 9 the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to rent in Oudh be referred to a Select Committee. In doing so, he said that the following were the prominent facts which, in the opinion of the Government, left them no option in the matter of the Bill. The Province was densely populated with an agricultural population, 75 per cent. of whom were tenants-at-will and liable to enhancement of rent and eviction at the pleasure of the landlord. During the past fifteen years the average rise in rents had been 25 per cent.; and the right of ejectment has been freely exercised, the number of ejectments having greatly increased. The most important provision of the new Bill was that the peasant should have seven years' rest from the date of each enhancement, while a compensation for disturbance was also included. The landlord who ejected a tenant who was willing to pay a proper rent would have to pay the tenant one year's rent as compensation. No more effective means than this had been found for checking unjust enhancements; and if a lease for more than seven years was granted, no compensation would have to be paid.

The Hon'ble Rana Shanker Bakhsh, while admitting the necessity for the Bill, strongly objected to the provisions regarding compensation, which he said implied the existence of rights where no rights existed, and would deprive landlords of their proprietary rights.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley generally supported the provisions of the Bill, but he thought that landlords might well object to being fined a year's rent if they wished to get rid of a tenant who was a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

His Excellency the President said he was glad that the Talukdars had expressed their acquiescence in the main provisions of the Bill; but there was one observation he wished to make with regard to compensation for disturbance. The Hon'ble Rana Shanker Bakhsh had implied that this Bill would deprive landlords of a certain proportion of their proprietary rights. With this His Excellency could not agree. The tenant's claim to compensation would be fully sustained on equitable considerations, and had been recognised by all civilised nations. The Irish Land Bill allowed from four to seven years' compensation, and was not considered to interfere with proprietary rights. In Oudh, moreover, the landlord, by granting an eight years' lease, would avoid the necessity for compensation. There was considerable force in the remark that the landlord ought not to be fined for getting rid of an objectionable tenant, and perhaps the interests of landlords might be safeguarded by certain provisions relating to misconduct; but this was a matter of detail which would be properly considered by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert moved for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Law relating to imprisonment for debt. He said that, in introducing the Bankruptcy Bill he had referred to this subject, and while admitting that the present law was bad, he did not see the way to any amendment applicable to the whole of India; but he reserved his opinion as to whether Government would be justified in proposing a Bill to be confined to a particular Province where the balance of authoritative opinion was in its favour. The present measure was of such limited application that he proproposed that the Bill should be introduced in the first instance only in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It followed generally the principles of the English Act of 1869, by enacting that a Civil Court shall not imprison for debt except in certain specified cases, and that in those cases imprisonment was intended to be treated not as a measure of coercion but as a punishment.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE SNOWFALL AND THE MONSOON.*

THE following memorandum on the snowfall on the Himalaya and Western Mountains during the past season has been drawn up by Mr. Blanford:—

The following is a summary of the reports received up to date:—The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan reports that the snowfall on the Suleiman range was unusually heavy in the months of January, February and March. The snow line on the hills beyond the border generally was lower than in average seasons. The snow remained on the higher ranges through February, and melted towards the commencement of March. After the beginning of March, there was a fresh fall on the Takht-i-Suleiman and the higher ranges, but it melted towards the middle of the month. The season was a severe one with unusual cold.

The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu is to the like effect. The fall of snow on the hills near Bannu in the months of January, February and March was somewhat heavier than usual, but not sufficiently to call for any special remarks.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat reports a good fall of snow on the Safed Koh, and mountains and plains of Tirah; in January to the depth of about 6 feet on the Safed Koh, and 1 foot on the Tirah plains. The Assistant Commissioner of Thull further reports an unusually heavy fall on the 15th and 16th February, which he estimates at from 10 to 15 feet on the Spinghar, (Safed Koh), 3 feet on the Tirah plains and 2½ to 2 feet in the Kuram valley.

He considers that the snowfall of the season has been exceptionally heavy. There was a further good fall in March on the Safed Koh and Tirah and Ali Khel Moidans, but the heavy rain, which followed, washed it away from the lower hills. There were also two falls in April, on the 1st and 2nd, and again on the 21st and 22nd, on the Spinghar and other high mountain ranges.

The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, reporting on the Khyber and Tirah (Afridi) hills, says that the heavy rainfall of the 18th—20th January in the Peshawar valley (2·8 inches), was accompanied with a fall of 2 feet of snow on the Lakka Lar and hills o- the Larghur range, and the fall must have besn prof portionally heavier on the higher Bara, Tirah, and Morgha ranges. This was succeeded by further falls on the 22nd—24th, and again on the 31st January and 1st February, and on the 15th to the 17th February. This last fall was 3 feet deep on the Landi Kotal, and 2 feet at Ali Musjid.

On the 17th and 18th March, a slight fall took place on some of the higher ranges, but it melted soon afterwards.

With respect to the hills adjacent to the Eusufzye Subdivision, the Assistant Commissioner sends a return of the total fall on the several hills, during January and February, varying up to 9 feet, the heaviest being in the Utman Bloak Subdivision on the Banrah range.

At Murree, the total fall of snow in January is reported as 8 feet 8 inches, and on the hills adjacent to Kuhuta as 5 feet; in February as 5 feet 8 inches at the former, and 9 feet on the latter; in March as 6 inches only at the former and 2 feet on the latter. In April the falls were insignificant.*

Sir O. St. John reports, from Cashmere, that the first snow fall on the Pir Panjal on the 31st September, *i.e.*, 15 days later than in 1884. There were slight falls only in October and November, and a further fall from the 16th to the 18th December appears not to have been very heavy. The latest report, dated 16th January, reports about 3 inches of snow on the 4th and 5th of the month.

As has been the case in previous years, the Resident Commissioner of Kulu sends very full and detailed reports on the depth of the snow, and gives a monthly tabular return of its thickness on the different passes. The following is a summary of this table for some of the principal passes in Kulu and Plach:—

Depth of snow at the end of month.

	Name of Pass	Elev. Ft.	Jan. Ft.	Feb. Ft.	Mar. Ft.	Apl. Ft.
Kulu ...	Rotang	13,000	12	10	7	10
	Hamta	14,500	12	10	? 4	?24
	Babbu	10,000	4	4	4	7
Plach ...	Basleo	10,500	4	9	4	2
	Jalori	10,000	3	?	? 12	3

The first important fall occurred on the 3rd January, when the valley was under snow down to 4,900 feet. This melted rapidly up to 6,500 feet, and the snow line remained about that level till the 22nd January, when another heavy fall brought it down to 4,500 feet. At the end of the month, the lowest snow was at 5,500 to 6,000 feet. Both in Kulu and Plach, the season was mild. It remained so during February; and at the lower elevations there was little rain or snow; early in the month, and again on the 20th, the snow fell down to 5,000 feet; but, by the 1st March, it was certainly not lower than 7,500 feet.

The snowfall of March was normal. There were falls on the higher ranges, and, as late as the 29th, stormy weather whitened the hills down to 7,000 feet. But, on the whole, the weather was mild. The Hemta Pass was closed throughout the month: but a few Lahaulis crossed the Rotang, though the Pass was not open to traders; and the lower Babbu Pass, though crossed by pedestrians, was not passable to laden coolies or animals.

A somewhat remarkable dust-cloud enveloped the whole valley on the night of the 30th March, and lasted through the 31st in such density that the sun was not visible at any time of the day. A similar occurrence is reported from Lahaul.

In April, the weather in the valley was remarkably mild, though there were several snowstorms in the higher ranges, and there was a considerable amount of fresh snow. On the 23rd there was a great snowstorm on the Rotang, and 4 feet of snow fell at Koksar bungalow.

The Superintendent of the Kailang Observatory in Lahaul, the Rev. A. W. Heyde, writes on the 12th March—"The present winter has been so far about a normal one, though there has been much cloudy weather. Since the 17th December we have had 27 days with snow, but not more than about 7 feet down here at Kailang (10,500 feet)."

In a subsequent letter dated 6th April, he says:—"Since the middle of March we have had very rough weather and much snow; especially on the 19th, 30th and 31st." Describing the dust-cloud above noticed, he says: "On the 30th in the afternoon, while the snow was densely falling, the whole valley was suddenly lit up for about 1 hour or more by a gloomy yellow light, which was so strong that the white walls of the room looked quite yellow. When it had cleared up next morning, the fresh snow was everywhere up to the height of more than 15,000 feet covered with some yellowish dust-like substance,

In April the weather in Lahaul, unlike that in Kulu, was remarkably "rough" wet, and cold with much wind. Snow and rain fell on not less than ten days; from the 9th to the 12th, on the 16th, and finally, daily, from the 20th to the 24th.

Up to the 8th May (the latest date of report), it was extremely cold, and 5th, 6th and 7th were rainy days. But Mr. Heyde remarks that the spring is more favourable for agriculture than that of last year; the snow having so far disappeared that the fields could be ploughed a month earlier than in 1885.

The Deputy Commissioner of Simla gives a return of the snowfall at Simla, Kotgurh and Kilba in the Sutlej valley, for the three months, December to February, as follows:—

	Dec. 1885.	Jan. 1886. ft.	Jan. 1886. in.	Feb. 1886. ft.	Feb. 1886. in.
Simla	Slight	3	5	0	10
Kotkhai	Do.	1	1	0	9
Kotgurh	Do.	1	4	0	10
Kilba	1 ft.	12	0	5	7

The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bashahir Division, who resides at Kilba, sends the following report dated 24th March: The depth of snow on the passes from the North-Western Provinces, Spiti and Tibet is reported to be unusually deep. Above Kilba, 10,000 feet elevation, the depth of snow was measured ten days ago, and was over 4 feet.

I measured myself on a pass (9,000 feet elevation) from Sarparu to the Ganwi valley in Pundrabis, and found it 3 feet 6 inches in depth. At present the snow lies at 7,000 feet on the northern slopen and about 8,000 feet on the southern.

At Mussoorie, 7 inches of snow fell on the 4th January, 6 inches on the 1st, and 1 inch on the 7th Feruary: all other falls being insignificant.

The reports of the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon on the snowfall on the Johar, Darma and Byams Passes, are tabulated as follows;—

	Dec. 1885.	Jan. 1886.	Feb.	March.	April.
Johar Pass ...	1 ft.	2 ft.	2 ft.	2½ ft.	2 ft.
Darma and Byams	?	?	?	2½ ft.	?
Neighbouring ranges	?	?	2½ ft.	3 ft.	2½ ft.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling reports 1 foot 3 inches on the Sikkin Passes, Jelp Cho, Guathin, Donkia, Thanka Giagong, and Noko in October 1885, 1 foot 6 inches in November, 4 feet 6 inches in December, 2 feet 1 2-7 inches in January, 1 foot 6 3-7 inches in February, and 3 feet 5 inches in March. The accurracy of the measurement in January and February (to fractions of an inch) taken in conjuction with the remarkable uniformity of the fall, on all the passes, in every month, is a circumstance to be noted.

On the whole, it appears that, although there has been a considerable amount of snow on the North-Western Himalaya and the hills of Eastern Afghanistan during the past winter and spring; and in January and February greater than usual, there has been less than last year, especially in the spring months: and it is certain that the snowy range, as seen from Simla in May, and now at the beginning of June, is less thickly covered than in 1885, and the snow does not extend to such low levels.

At the same time the winds on the west coast of the peninsula have been less northerly; and during the month of May, those in the Punjab have been decidedly more southerly and easterly than usual. On the Bombay side, therefore, there seems no present reason to anticipate a retardation of the monsoon.

The atmospheric pressure during May has been slightly below the average on the plains of the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Bombay and the Central Provinces, but above it on the hills on the plains of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and most so in Bengal. This is favourable to the advance of the easterly branch of the monsoon, and generally to southerly winds; on the assumption, which experience renders probable, than the same general conditions continue to hold. As compared with the average of former years, the barometer is lowest in Bombay and on the west coast.

---

* In the corresponding months of 1885 it was 12 feet 3 inches in January, 7 feet 7 inches in February, and about 8 inches in March at Murree; and on the Nurrur hills adjacent to Kuhutta, 6 feet in January, 5 feet in February and none later. At Murree, therefore, the snowfall of 1885 exceeded that of the present year, and, excepting in February, the same at Kuhutta.

SUNDAY SCHOOLING IN MISSOURI.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL movement has lately led to much unpleasantness at the town of Forsyth, in Taney County, Missouri. The people at Forsyth are described, as "easy going in everything except their devilry." About a year ago a Sunday-school was established there—a proceeding which gave great offence to a faction known as the "Cogburn boys," who maintained that there had never been a Sunday-school in Taney County, and that it was too late in the century for one to be started now. They, therefore, made, themselves very disagreeable to the Sunday-school party, who go by the name of the "Bald Knobbers." Two of the Cogburn boys fired their rifles into the windows of the schoolroom one evening, and being caught by the Bald Knobbers, were the next morning found hanging on a tree. This incident gave rise to much ill-feeling; and Captain Kinney, the leader of the Knobbers, and a very enthusiastic worker in the Sunday-school, who stands 6ft. 2in. in height, and weighs 250lbs., received a note enclosing a buck shot, recommending him to clear out of the country as soon as possible. Shortly afterwards Captain Kinney, on going to church one Sunday evening, found a Cogburn boy awaiting him in the porch with a rifle; whereupon he shot the Cogburn boy dead with his own rifle, which he always carries with him when he goes to his devotions. This led to an inquest, but the coroner's jury was made up of Bald Knobbers taken from the Sunday-school, and returned; a verdict of justifiable homicide. Other bickerings took place, and at a Sunday-school meeting held the other day the delegates, it is stated, were all armed with rifles and shot-guns. The brother who led in prayer knelt with his face towards the door and held a revolver in his hand. Not one of the delegates, whether they were speaking, singing or praying, dropped his weapon once during the proceedings. Nor were these precautions wholly unnecessary; for the Cogburn boys attended the meeting, and, although they apparently carried no guns, it was known that their sisters, who were also present, "had the family revolvers, under their skirts." Captain Kinney delivered a most feeling address, stating that if any Cogburn boy interfered, the Bald Knobbers "would hang his hide upon the fence in about three minutes." The meeting passed off quietly; but things are still far from comfortable at Forsyth.

BOOKWORMS.

THE present age is too full of haste and bustle to find time for that "leisurely reading of old folios" in which Coleridge delighted, or to be friendly to that total absorption in bygone literature which is the distinguishing mark of the bookworm proper. Still a few specimens of the genuine bookworm still survive. They are to be found in remote country places and in quiet nooks of our large towns, for the bookworm dislikes noise, which interrupts his studies. That a man must possess some education before he becomes a bookworm goes without saying, yet the bookworm is not always a genuine student, frequently not a clever man nor an accomplished scholar. The bookworm has generally some pet theory regarding the inscription on Apollo's Temple or the authorship of Junius, or the influence of the Gulf Stream, which is the engrossing thought of his life, and of which he talks in all companies, regardless of the interest, or even the comprehension of his hearers. With all his learning, the bookworm is generally curiously ignorant of the history of the age in which he lives. Outside his peculiar range of studies, the bookworm is a man of few interests. It is this solitariness of disposition, "sitting alone, like a fly in the heart of a nut," as an old writer describes it, which distinguishes the bookworm from the large-hearted, large-brained scholar who is eager to share his treasures of knowledge with all the world. "Gladly would he learn and gladly teach," wrote Chaucer of the clerk of the Canterbury pilgrimage—the typical scholar, not of his age alone, but of future generations. The bookworm has none of this expansiveness of mind. If, as is frequently the case, the bookworm devotes himself entirely to antiquarian researches, he wastes much time in the present in demonstrating how much other men wasted their time in the past. He loves to drag to light books deservedly forgotten, to discover the particulars of bygone worthless controversies, to form collections of literary trash, only interesting as examples of the way in which it is possible to fritter away time and abilities. In his way the bookworm is probably a happy man. He lives too much in the past to be disturbed by the events of the present, and the lapse of a few centuries deadens the acuteness of the feelings with which one surveys the greatest tragedies. We are naturally more touched by a mournful story among our immediate neighbours than by the remembrance of the woes of Dido, and a tale of outrage or oppression occurring in our own day stirs a sympathy which the wrongs of Boadicea might fail to wake. The bookworm, who only cares for the past, is consequently saved many strong emotions. The wrongs, the sorrows, the struggles, of the world in which he lives are all of a temperate character; their echoes come to him across the stream of time and are fainter than the sounds of the everyday life around him. It was a bookworm who when his servant rushed into his study to tell him that the house was on fire, pettishly replied, "Why do you worry me with domestic matters? Always go to my wife about such things." The bookworm is generally fortunate enough to possess some friends or relatives who will take the sordid cares of life off his shoulders and leave him free to pursue his dreams in peace. He is generally possessed of private means, probably because without such good fortune he could never have developed into a bookworm at all, the necessity of working for daily bread being antagonistic to the life of the bibliophile. The bookworm's life is a peaceful if not a particularly useful one, and as it has been truly remarked, "learning is always of value—if only to form a kind of literary chest of drawers for the use of others who can make a better use of its contents." The bookworm himself believes that his labours are of incalculable service to his literary fellows. He is perpetually publishing some small discovery—of the discrepancy of a date in the life of some obscure writer who has been dead and forgotten for a couple of centuries; of the spelling of some name that was never of great renown—and is as proud of these petty corrections of received ideas as of some genuine and valuable "new light" in the field of scientific research. At least his hoppy is a harmless one, though the bookworm can never take rank with the genuine scholar.—*Standard.*

THE SERVIANS.

THE Serbs from the largest, and in many respects the most interesting of the independent Slavic nationalities which have been recovered from the Turkish domination. It may be added that the kingdom of Milan Obrenovitch is also the most pushing and ambitious of the three, as the embroglio with Bulgaria in 1885 so painfully proved. Education is widespread and highly appreciated, poor students while attending the higher schools usually eking out of the allowance they receive from Government by becoming servants in the houses of their richer countrymen. Many of the Serb customs are identical with those of Russia and other Slavonic countries. An inferior kisses the hand of a superior in station, though of late the Russian custom of hand-shaking has been superadded and if you visit a Serb cottager, the head of the house will shake hands with you, and the eldest daughter will insist on washing your feet. When a Serb leaves his home on a journey his servants run forward, kiss his hand, and wish him a happy return; and he on his side, treats and blesses them as he would his own children. A father does not set so high a value on his daughters as he does on his sons. Oriental notions in this respect being still deeply ingrained among the people. Every family in Servia has its patron saint, but the care of this patron saint is committed to the sons, not to the daughters, who most concern themselves with the saints allotted to their future husbands. These saints, as treated in Servia, are in reality a direct survival from Pagan times, the early Christian missionaries finding it impossible to win their converts from their ancient gods, persuaded them to exchange them for saints, who were duly treated after the fashion of the "icons" whom they displaced. In the remoter Russian villages, also, the old Slavic gods are very thinly overlaid by a veneer of Christianity. No people are more conservative than the Servians. A Pole or a Russian will treat the stranger as a friend, but the Serb requires a fresh arrival to be very well introduced, or to be more than usually agreeable, before he receives him with open arms. This is, of course, also a bit of Orientalism, which renders it difficut for any Moslem to allow a male not of his family to cross the threshold of his house. As a rule, all the property is left to the son, and, if the father dies intestate, a division of the estate is made by the judge, who only allow the daughters sufficient for their support, their education, and the expenses of their marriage. Fifty years ago, a Serb would as soon have expected his pigs to read as his daughters. Owing, however, to the half education which so many of them obtain in Zurich and other nests of Nihilists, Socialism of a very mischievous description is spreading in Servia, the abortive revolt of 1884 being due to young people who had ate unwisely of the tree of knowledge in Switzerland. The Servian officers are, however, excellently trained, the only fault, if any, in the system being the extravagant length to which examinations are carried, no one until he is a major being exempt from periodical testings of his book learning. The result is a set of spectacled students rather than practical soldiers. However, as they have little time for idleness, duels are rare, and good conduct is general. In Servia itself the entire population is orthodox, the aliens alone being exceptions to the rule. The Gypsies of the territory acquired in 1878 are Moslems, but in other parts of the country they are Christians of a sort, and, like the rest of the peasantry, owners of the land which they cultivate. They are, moreover, exempted from compulsory military service, the object of this privilege being to attach them to the soil. A Serb peasant is essentially pious. At dawn he crosses himself and prays earnestly for success during the coming day. All stated fasts of the Church are religiously observed, and, as the Serb lives fairly well, he has, unlike the sparedieting Russian, something to give up. Indeed, the spectacle of the course, plenty in the cottages of the "down-trodden" Serbs and Bulgarians sent the Russian deliverers back to their own country more Nihilist than they arrived. Domestic life in Servia is pure, and morality is much higher than in the neighbouring countries, and the judges are singularly upright. The Jews have of late years been too much for the Serbs, so that there is scarcely a village in which "the Greek" does not happen to be of that keen-witted race. The Hungarian Serb is accused of sensuality, sloth, treachery and cruelty, but the Magyars and Germans, who make these charges, allow that he is full of pluck, and of social and political ambition. The Serb children are eager and diligent scholars, and, though not a tenth of the number of the Ruthenians and Slovaks—they do not exceed 200,000—they are said to give the Hungarian Government twice the trouble. The heavy unimaginative German is, however, the principal enemy of the Hungarian Serb, of whom he is the very antipodes.—*Peoples of the World.*

A ROYAL TROUSSEAU.

Among the dresses which have not yet been described of the Princess Amélie's trousseau is one of hemp-coloured sicilienne, the skirt of which opens at either side. On the left this opening buttons down upon a panel of Royal blue velvet, after the fashion of the hunting costumes that the Duchesse de Chateauroux wore at Marly. On the right side the opening is laced across with slender rolls of similar velvet. On the bodice, narrow revers of blue velvet enclose a puffed front of hemp-coloured crepe. Another dress is of black moire. The tunic is very simple, but exquisitely draped over a skirt glittering with jet, which the folds of the tunic allow to be seen at one side only. The bodice is a jet cuirrass, with a falling trimming of lace down the front. The folds of this lace are held down upon the hips by a wide sash of black moire with falling ends. A lovely gown is made of sicilienne in the tint of Parma violets, the skirt much draped. A silken chain is worn as a sash. The bodice has a chemisette of palish mauve crepe, enclosed by lines of fine passementerie. Another in palest pink bengaline is trimmed with quilling of gold lace; a wide, wavy line of similar lace edging the skirt. On the bodice were bretelles of gold lace, crossing the shoulders from the front of a Swiss belt to the back. A wide ribbon of pink moire served as sash. A Quaker-like little costume is in shot silk, the tints being those of a wood pigeon's breast. The green vest embroidered in gold offered a brilliant contrast to these neutral hues. Another costume, intended for country wear is of shrimp-pink mousseline-de-laine scattered over with blossoms of garden flowers. This is made with such simplicity as to suggest the schoolroom rather than Court circles. A garden dress is made of grocer's blue muslin with a broché design upon it. The edges of the flounces on this dress displayed the goldcoloured selvage which runs along either side of the muslin when sent from the manufactory. This is quite a new departure in trimmings, and has the combined merit of simplicity and economy. An evening dress of white crêpe-de-chine is scattered over with large blossoms, the velvet petals of which are in relief. The drapery of the tunic opens over a skirt of fine guipure, and the bodice is cut away to give place to a stomacher of guipure, which is laced down the front with a white silk cord. Among the déshabilles, a charming one is made in redingote shape of cream-coloured silk poplin, opening in front over folds of lace lined with turquoise satin. A jabot of lace edges either front of the redingote, which are tied together at the waist with long turquoise-blue ribbons. There are hats or bonnets to match every walking costume or visiting toilette. Among them is a Rembrant hat, made of beaver-coloured fancy straw, trimmed with a small multitude of red feathers. A capote of corn-coloured straw has a diedem front of gathered sapphire velvet, and for trimming, an aigrette of corn-flowers tied with knots of maize velvet ribbon. A jet capote is made with a thick garland of roses half buried in black lace, and loops of black moire ribbon.

Among the disadvantages of being a Royal bride may be reckoned that of having to change one's dress in a railway carriage. This the Princess Amelie will have to do, in order to arrive at Lisbon in the blue and white dress described in these columns some days ago, the tints of which are the national colours of Portugal.

The dresses ordered by the Queen of Portugal are more numerous than those of the bride. Many of them are of great beauty and magnificence. One of the most remarkable is one meant to be worn at the races. The demi-train and Louis XIII. vest are in antique green velvet, brocaded in large flowers. The white lace skirt is draped with palest pink satin and crepe. Folds of those materials are so arranged that they seem to have been carelessly gathered in the hand, caught back upon the green velvet train, and allowed to fall there in great waves. The loose blouse which shows beneath the Louis XIII. vest, and the sleeves, which fall in three wide puffs, are of pink crepe, the puffs held by pink satin ribbons. With this very original dress is to be worn an immense grey felt hat crowned with green plumes, their stems hidden with roses. A deshabille, which we in England would call a tea-gown, is made of pansy-coloured plush, lined with pink silk of the palest tone of colour. The epaulettes and agrafes which fasten it as far as the waist are of gold passementerie. From the waist the tea gown opens over a skirt of pale pink embroidered gauze. A gold chain falls loosely as a belt. A dinner dress, also made for the Queen, is of pale pink moire, a tulle scarf passing round the hips and fastening at the back under a thick garland of large roses, which seem to hold the tulle in position. Another dinner dress is of brocade with a silver ground, on which are strewn the presentments of pale roses. The half-high bodice is edged with a ruff of gold embroidery. The silver brocade opens in front to show a tablier of pink satin embroidered in gold, as is also the vest inserted in the front of the bodice. This soft tint of pale pink has a tender affinity with the beautiful grey white of silver; and a most artistic effect is produced by the combination and the sparing use of the gold which lights it up. Three long Court trains prepared for the Queen are regally magnificent. The first is of flesh pink velvet lined throughout with ermine and edged all round with a rich embroidery of gold and silver, mingled with silk and grenat coloured beads. In one corner the arms of Italy and Portugal glitter in their heraldic colours under a Royal crown. The dress worn under this is of grenat satin, trimmed with Alencon. The second manteau-de-cour is of pale green, embroidered with a whole garden of anemones, rosebuds, and lillies of the valley. The manteau is lined with satin in a shade of pink matching the anemones and rosebuds. The dress beneath is of lime blossom silk, almost covered with lace. The third train is of sapphire velvet, starred over with fleurs-de-lis wrought in silver and fine pearls. At the edge is a thick embroidery of gold and silver, in the lozenges formed by which, are worked flowers in the soft tints of the Renaissance. The dress worn with this is of sky-blue silk, embroidered with silver and pearls. All this manteaux-de-cour are hung from the shoulder and form trains of several yards in length. Quite an infinity of ball dresses, walking costumes, reception and visiting toilettes, garden and country frocks have been prepared for the Queen. She will scarcely be able to wear them all before they become old-fashioned; unless, indeed, she changes her dress each hour in the day. A beautiful dinner dress is made of pompdour with a silver ground striped with lilac. Garlands of small flowers stray impartially over both stripes, lilac and silver. The skirt is of lilac satin, but is only seen in glimpses through a cloud of tulle, also lilac, and dotted with gold crescents. This is hemmed with lilac hyacinths. The square bodice is made à la Watteau, and is, like the skirt, brightened with gold and trimmed with hyacinths. A ball dress in Persian lilac.

The Countesse de Paris loves red as much as our own Princess Christian, and one of her dresses, prepared for the wedding festivities, is a really marvellous, and, if audacious, also a successful combination of red tints. The dress itself is made of red velvet shaded in wide stripes from the richest ruby to the softest pink. At the sides this opens over panels of reddish purple satin. Over the front breadth fall great rivieres of grenat beads, completing this venturous symphony. Few women could wear such a dress with impunity, but the Comtesse de Paris is well suited with trumpet tones of colour. The gown would have been deliciously æsthetic if the purple satin had been replaced by the palest tint of pink in the stripes, and the flaming beads had been granted leave of absence. Another dress prepared for the Comtesse has a poppy-cloured satin skrit, which shows brightly through the squares of some beautiful guipure. The embroidered white china crepe polonaise has a plastron and belt of scarlet satin. The travelling dress of the Comtesse is of chestnut brown sicilienne, opening at the side over a skirt of ecru guipure. A dinner dress is made of white broche in a design of roses in all their beautiful colours, lined with white satin. This opens over a skirit, which is a veritable shower of amber beads, these matching and reflecting the tints of many of the roses. A ball-dress of emerald velvet is made with a long train, without the smallest scrap of trimming save a row of large, square, cut emerald beads placed at the edge. This train opens over a petticoat of willow-green satin, veiled with lace gathered in a plastron from the bust to the feet. More of the cut emerald beads are scattered among the folds of the lace with excellent effect. Another toilet, made princess shape and opened square in front, is of sicilienne in the shade of brown seen in the very middle of a broken almond. The draperies are raised at one side to show a skirt of tulle in the same tint flowered with gold.—*Daily News.*

THE WEDDING PRESENTS OF THE PRINCESS AMELIE.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs:—Contrary to what the boulevardier Press announced, there was no public exhibition on Saturday of the wedding presents of the Princess Amelie, but those furnished with proper credentials were allowed to see them. All who did so were more or less acquainted with the ways of the little Court, if such a word can be applied to the unassuming Paris establishment of the head of the House of Orleans. The Comte and Comtesse de Paris are the tenants or guests of the Duchesse de Galiere at her Paris residence in the Rue de Varenne. That mansion belonged to the Princes of Monaco before the Revolution, and to Madame Adelaide, sister of Louis Philippe, during her brother's reign. It is entered by a portal and courtyard which may have served as a model to the architect of the Leinster House, Dublin. The Duchess occupies the first floor, which was the official abode of Genl. Changarnier when he was at the head of the Provisional Government of 1848. The Comte de Paris and his family occupy the ground-floor, the windows of which open on the largest private garden in Paris. What strikes one on entering the rooms is the absence of luxurious arrangement of knick-knacks, and indeed of everything which we associate with the idea of a fixed domicile. Scant furniture indicates that the Comte and Comtesse de Paris do not feel that they have an abiding place in the house. There are very few objects beyond family photographs, miniatures, and serviceable desks, which express their personal taste, except in a sitting-room of the Comtesse de Paris, the only apartment in the suite which is at all luxurious. It is furnished pretty much in the style of the blue satin boudoir of the Princess of Wales at the Universal Exhibition of 1878. There are not only a great many ordinary photographs of relatives, but of equestrian groups and of little carriages drawn by teams of ponies, such as she and the Princesse Amelie have been in the habit of driving at Eu and in the South of France. The Comtesse de Paris lives as much as she can out of doors. The wedding presents were on a table or stand, so arranged that persons at a distance could see them. Considering the present and the future rank of the bride, the wealth of the greater part of her family and the number of financists and leading bankers who are Orleanists, a richer show was to have been expected. The handsomest jewellery was the tiara of emeralds and brilliants, with other ornaments to match, which were the gift of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris. They, it was said, belonged to the outfit which Louis Philippe gave to the late Duchesse d'Orleans. Next in value was a set of brilliants and saphires. The donor was the Duc d'Aumale. Some very quaint old jewellery I was told had a Hungarian origin, belonged to the Princess Kohary, who married Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg early in the century. Since her death they have been dispersed among her descendants, and so got into the possession of the Duc de Nemours and his sister, the Duchesse Clementine of Saxe-Coburg, who both agreed that the bride of the Duke of Braganza should have them. This Prince will be the head of the branch of the Coburg family descended from the Princess Kohary, inasmuch as the late Dom Fernando was her eldest son. The gifts of the Royal Families of Italy and Portugal will be presented at Madrid. Most of the jewels sent by Imperial, Royal, and noble friends were what one will see at any wedding in high life. A striking feature of the exhibition was the number of objects having a religious signification. They consisted of missals, books of devotion, crucifixes, vessels for holy water, and sacred images. In the latter category was a silver statuette of St. Anne d'Auray, presented late in the afternoon by the ladies of Brittany. Other ladies gave a silver effigy of the Virgin. There were also many little souvenirs from convents where the bride was personally known. There was no sign made by the Imperial Families of Austria, Brazil, or by any member of the Imperial Family of Russia, other than the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is a cousin-in-law of the Comte de Paris, and who, with his wife, attended on Saturday night the reception. The ladies were in ecstacies at the beauty of the Alençon lace, the bridal veil, and the necklace and bracelet in diamonds and pearls sent by the Princess of Hohenzollern, née Infanta of Portugal. The reception rooms on the ground floor are not very large, and as the weather was too cold and stormy for the guests to venture into the garden were much crowded. The general company was just what one might have expected to see at the Elysée when Marshall MacMahon was President of the Republic. M. Jules Simon attended the reception as an old personal friend of the Comte de Paris. There were very few Moderate Republicans, and not many more Bonapartists. Among the latter was the Duc de Morny, but his presence was explained by the relation in which his stepfather, the Duc de Sesto, stands, and has long stood, at the Court of Madrid, and in Paris to the Montpensier family. Each lady who was not previously known to the Comtesse de Paris was presented to her by Madame Butler, the principal Lady of Honour. The Marquis de Beauvoir presented the gentlemen who had come for the first time to the Comte de Paris. After the departure of the general company there was a Royal supper, to which the various members of the Orleans Family now in Paris sat down, along with the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duchess, and the members of the Portuguese, Danish, and Spanish Legations.

TRADE WITH MOROCCO.

A "Foreign Resident" at Tangiers writes:—Allow me to call attention to the collapse of the negotiations for the new commercial treaty between Germany, England, France, and Morocco. About one-half of the total foreign trade with Morocco is with England. The duties both on imports and exports, together with certain occult advantages enjoyed by the Jewish community in the way of rebates, &c., place foreign traders at such a disadvantage that few or none are holding their own; some of the largest houses, like steamers at sea in a heavy gale, are only keeping head-on, without attempting to make any way, until some essential modifications in the present system are secured. Among other motives which account for the Sultan's unwillingness to sign the articles of the new treaty is the large number of his subjects whose escape from his jurisdiction owing to the too liberal extension of foreign protection to all natives, Jews or Moors, who are employed by foreign traders, or who are alleged to be so by the officials of certain Consulates or Legations, who, for reasons best known to themselves, show a great solicitude on behalf of the more wealthy among his Shereefian Majesty's native subjects. Under cover of these protections, which are easily procurable, the native money-lender is enabled to extort from the unprotected debtor, not merely the most usurious interest, but sometimes the payment of the debt twice over, even in the face of receipts, which weigh nothing against the pressure of a foreign Consulate. I may say at once that it is not those Powers which have the largest trade in Morocco whose representatives enjoy the credit of thus withdrawing from the Moorish jurisdiction the greatest number of wealthy natives: indeed, it would almost appear that the pressure exercised upon the native authorities is in inverse ratio to the actual trade in the hands of *bona fide* citizens of the country represented. In the case of one Power, of which country there are only three native born citizens, not officials, domicled in the Empire, the claims of the Moorish protegés and of the Jewish subjects alleged to be naturalised amounts to close upon one hundred thousand dollars; while the jurisdiction over hundreds of natives in the different kabyles, including one entire village, is said to be taken out of the hands of the native authorities by the Consul of the Power in question.

It thus seems that for the sake of the prestige of certain officials the trade of large communities is to suffer, and that the commercial *status quo* is to be maintained, which virtually closes Morocco to English trade, not only owing to prohibitive duties, but owing also to illicit transactions and to the fact that Morocco is kept in such a state of poverty and depression that the natives are unable to supply themselves with those products of foreign manufactures which they would gladly procure were they rich enough to appear in the market as buyers. We have heard much in Europe of the cruelties practised by the Moors in the interior upon the Jews. A good deal may be said with equal justice of the cruelties practised by certain protected Jews of most evil repute upon those unfortunate Moorish creditors who do not also enjoy European or American protection. It would be well if the pressure of enlightened Jewish public opinion were brought to bear upon their coreligionists in this country, where decades of cruelty and oppression have produced their natural result upon a race that still displays a vitality and capacity for improvement, which, under such influences as that, for instance, of the Alliance Israelite, may yet prove of immense importance in the solution of those difficulties which menace the very existence of Morocco as an independent State.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM AGAINST HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

At the London Bankruptcy Court recently a meeting was held before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt for the public examination of Frank Platt. The bankrupt, who is described as of Margaret-street Cavendish-square, gentleman, had a receiving order made against him in October, 1884, and has made a claim with others against her Majesty's Government for £125,000 for damage done, in 1876, by the gunboat Barracouta to their property in the island of Samoa, of which island he was the governor, and a Mr. Steinberg, the Prime Minister. It appears that the bankrupt, in partnership with another, commenced business in New York in 1885, as a banker and broker, and failed in 1869, for £160,000. After that he went upon an enterprising yacht trip to the island of Samoa, being accompanied by a Mr. Steinberg with the result stated above.

Mr. David said he appeared on behalf of creditors. His Honour would remember that the bankrupt made an extraordinary claim against the Government in connection with the island of Samoa, and the public examination was adjourned on the last occasion to enable inquiries to be made touching the claim, and as to what, if any, steps had been taken to enforce the same.

In reply to Mr. David the bankrupt stated that, so far as he knew, nothing further had been done with regard to the prosecution of the claim against her Majesty's Government for the damage done by the gunboat Barracouta. Mr. Steinberg had made the claim for £125,000 as the Samoan Prime Minister to the Earl of Derby, the then Foreign Secretary.

The Registrar: What was the answer. You claimed £125,000 for the damage done, what was the reply?

The bankrupt said that the substance of the reply was that no settlement would be made with Mr. Steinberg without consulting the interests of himself (the bankrupt). He did not think that he ever called at the Foreign Office himself. He and Mr. Steinberg and two others went to the Samoan Islands in an armed yacht; there were four of them against 40,000 natives, who voted *en masse* for himself as Governor and Mr. Steinberg as Prime Minister. He understood that they were wrongfully suspected of being pirates, and so were fired upon. He did not know were Mr. Steinberg was; but he believed he was in Colorado. He had not been able to discover where Mr. Hannington was, against whom he had a claim for £35,000 for breach of contract; but the matter was in the hands of his solicitor. He had no present occupation; but lived upon money lent him by friends. He had no interest in any money-lending or stock-broking business. The learned registrar ordered the public examination to be concluded. The accounts show debts £974 8s. 6d., and assets £99,800.

CAPE DIAMONDS.

The late ominous fall in the price of Cape Diamonds has, it appears, received a check, and their owners may dismiss the terrible idea of some day finding their gems of little more value than glass beads. According to the latest reports from South Africa, the market is going up, in spite of an increased production at the mines. The latest sales showed an increase of about two shillings a carat compared with the average price last year, when the quotations were only a fraction above 20s. a carat. A good deal of lost ground has, nevertheless, to be recovered before the level of average value reached in 1882 is regained. That was 29s. per carat, but the succeeding years each showed more or less of a fall, culminating last year in a total depression to the extent of more than 30 per cent. Amounting the mines, the Du Toit's Pan bears away the palm for the superior quality of its diamonds, the average present value their being 26s. 9¼d. per carat, or about 8s. a carat higher than the price fetched by the produce of De Beer's mine. Bultfontein and Kimberley show a trifle better than the latter, but both are far behind the famous Du Toit's Pan. With a view to force the market up, efforts are being made to bring about combined action for the diminution of production. So far, however, the endeavour has not achieved much success, the latest monthly return exhibiting a larger production than any month since March, 1883. The enormous value of this comparative new industry to South Africa is demonstrated by the fact that the diamonds exported during last March were worth nearly £400,000 at Cape prices.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 12.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macgregor s—14 packages printing paper and 3 packages printing ink, S A S Dawood; 125 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Armenia s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

From London.

Kerbella s—50 cases oilmanstores, 20 cases medicine, 5 cases acid and 1 cask harness composition, E Sumsoodin and Co; 753 kegs paint, T Furzoolabhoy.

Rohilla s—36 cases confectionery, Oomersey Premjee.

Cathay s—109 kegs paint, A H Chandabhoy.

Surat s—8 cases cheese and 67 cases oilmanstores, S M Goolamhoosein; 5 packages hams, bacon and cheese; The Co-operative Stores; 40 bales printing paper, *Times of India*; 8 cases printing paper, G Claridge and Co; 45 casks beer and 1 hogshead wine, Sorabjee H Bottlewalla.

From Marseilles.

Surat s—1 case clocks, Favre Leuba and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 12.

For Liverpool.

P G Carvill—525 cwts myrabollams, C P Cama; 1,500 cwts bones, Mooljee Jamal; 500 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhoy.

Paris s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 78 bales hemp, T Morarjee; 23 bales wool, M Abdoola and Co; 12 bales goat hair, R Caderbhoy.

Niagara s—80 bales cotton, Vearsee Dewsey; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 124 bales cotton, A Coresee; 30 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 16 bales hemp, G Vulubdass.

For London.

Hankow s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.; 240 cwts horns Rahimbhoy Fazel; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 95 cwts cuscus roots, G Hassum; 83 cwts indigo, T Asoo; 10 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Essex s—500 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 13 bales skins, and 2 bales hides, J Purdhan; 28 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 23 bales skins and 2 bales hides, H Sidick Hajee Janmohmud; 2,100 lbs nutmegs, V Ramdass; 45 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhoy.

Pekin s—300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 7½ cwts. ivory, Surriff Durnesh, 12 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co; 9 cwts ivory, A Ahmed.

For Antwerp.

Ehrenfels s—100 bales hemp, Toussaint and Boutillier; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Havre.

Cassins s—4,875 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1850 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 6,723 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste.

Vorwarts s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 97 bales hemp, Pelly and Co (Ld); 56 cwts gum, and 1 cwt pepper, Punnett and Co.

For Hamburg.

Pekin s—4 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Vorwarts s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Macdonald s—321 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

R. Rubattino s—3,000 empty bottles, F Bozzoni.

For Messina.

Athens s—3,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Leghorn.

R. Rubattino s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Olympia s—3,940 cwts ground nuts, Wallace and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi s—175 cwts sharkfins, 25 cwts fishmaws, and 176 bales twist, C Ebram; 79 cwts sharkfins and 9 cwts fishmaws, L C Huttoo; 139 cwts sharkfins, 262 bales twist and 51 bales cotton J Peerbhoy and Co; 115 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sasson and Co; 1,1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 182 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 173 cwts sharkfins, and 75 bales twist Tharia Topen; 94 bales cotton, D P Marker.

For Shanghai.

Zambesi s—175 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

For Kobe.

Zambesi s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, June 11.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·766
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·0
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, SSW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	221
Fall of Rain*	0·02
Total fall during month	1·93
" " year	2·90

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT—June 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

520-85—Tyabjee and D—Premjee Ludha vs. Dossa Doongersey and others—Little S F and N—Part heard.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fuckeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs. Ootumchund Manockchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

486-81—Jefferson B and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. Vallubhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Ardesir H and P G and S.

485-85—Thakurdas, D and C, and L S, F and N—Fatmabaee and others vs. Hajee Gool Mahomed bin Hajee—T H Pearse.

98-85—Thakurdas, D and C—Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs. Bunsidhur Gorakhram and another—M H Khan.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Heerjee vs. Jewandas Ibjee Sewjee and others—Little, S, F and N.

473-85—Payne, G and S—Momanbhoy Gangjee and another vs. Ebrambhoy Currimbhoy and others—Ardesir H and D.

442-85—Ardesir and H—Cooverjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little S F and N.

438-85—Macfarlane and, E—Hajee Abdoola Aboo vs. Aba Meya Hajee Ahmed—T and R, H, C and B, and T, D and C.

383-84—Ardesir H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubeebbhoy and another—Jefferson B and D, and Thak D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment.

497-85—Ardesir H and D—Perozshaw Pallonji vs Pallonji Pestonji and another—Nanu and H.

Undefended New Long Causes.

116-86—Tyabji and D—Mamodally Dawoodji vs Vajirbai and another.

123-86—In person—(a pauper) Jaithabhai Goolubchund vs Leherchund Currumchund.

131-86—Mulji B B—Goculdas Dewji vs Tricumdas Soonderdas and another.

140-86—Bomonji and H—Govind Ramji and another vs Davedas Pranjewandas and others.

143-86—Mulji B B—Dharsibhoy Jassa vs Nursoo Dhurmaji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

76-86—Hore C and B—Ameerjun Naiquin vs. L W G Rivett-Carnac and others—Little S F and N—Part heard.

35-86—Payn G and S.—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jeejibhai Jehangir Lam—Nanu and H.

47-86—Ardesir and H—Dewji Odhowji vs Sewji Pragji and others—Nanu and H.

66-86—Hore, C and B—Natha Lalji vs Dwarkadas Damodhur and another—Nanu and H.

79-86—Pestonji and R—Premabai vs Jumnadas Hemraj and another—Hore, C and B.

80-86—Bomonji and H—Hormusji Bapooji Guzder vs P M de Almeida and others—Tobin and R.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Vallubhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M; J C Cama and Payne, G and S.

86-86—Crowford and D—Sulleman Lukha vs Vallubhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M; J C Cama and Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Motions.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

362-85—Mirza H K—Thakar Govindji Jadowji vs Thakar Virji Ludha and others—Wilkin and B Part heard.

264-83—Tyabji and D—Adhebai *alias* Cooverbai vs Cursondas Natha—Little, S F and N.

414-85—J C Cama— Fakirmahomed Baboon vs Rowjee Raghonath and others—P G and S B and H, and M B B.

416-85—J C Cama—Fakirmahomed Baboon vs Ameerbhai and others—P G and S B and H, and M B B.

241-85—Ardesir and H—Haji Abubucker Ismal and others vs Mahomed Acoob—Tyabji and D.

394-84—A F Turner—Moreshwar Anundrao and Balloo Ramdoo and others—P G and S, and T D and C.

514-85—T H Pearse—(for pauper) Shaik Ahmed Kurrim Mahomed vs Hyath, Essa and another—Balkrihna and B.

114-85—In person (a pauper) Anund Heera vs Dewa Madha—T H Pearse.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th June 1886.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Bombay Infy.—Lieut. G. A. Brownrigg, Offg. Wing Officer, 21st Bo. I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

21st Bombay Infy.—Capt. A. B. Mein, Wing Offr. (Offg. D. A. A. G. Bombay District), to be Wing Comdr., vice Major Echalaz retired.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 281 of the 31st ultimo, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the staff:—

Capt. (Bt. Major) R. E. D. Reilly, S. C. (Assist. Qr.-Mr. Genl., Bombay Dist.) Wing Officer 28th Bombay Infy).

With reference to G. G. O. No. 283 of the 31st ultimo, G. O. C. No. 64 of 1886 is hereby cancelled.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Capt. C. H. deK. Walhouse, N. S. Regt., who has been permitted to exchange with Capt. W. F. Trevelyan is directed to proceed to England at the public expense with a view to joining the 1st Bn. of his Regt.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 281 of the 31st ultimo, Major R. E. D. Reilly, Assist. Qr.-Mr. Genl., is posted to the Bombay Dist.

Capt. E. Law, 2nd Gloster. Regt. having been promoted to Major on half pay is permitted to proceed to England at the public expense.

Lieut-Col. H. C. Morse, S. C., 2nd in Command, 8th Bombay Infy., returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 6th June 1886.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

24th Bombay Infy.—Lieut. S. H. Godfrey, S. C., for one year from date of departure on private affairs under the leave rules of 1886

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

Army Pay Dept.—Paymaster (Hony. Major) J. T. O'Brien, attached to 1st Oxford L. I., from 15th to 21st August 1886, on private affairs in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. No. 169 of 1886.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Dr. F. E. Havden, Honorary Surgeon, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for six months, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. A. Rattray, Depy Magis and Depy Collr, Darjeeling, reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 15th May 1886.

The services of Mr. H. Farrer, Offg Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Moorshedabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Offg Magis and Collr, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for one month and eighteen days under sec 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. K. G. Gupta is appointed to act as Magis and Collr of Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. Barrow, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magis and Collr, Beerbhoom.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr R T Horsford of his commission as Lieut in the "Dacca Volunteer Rifles," Mounted Company.

Lieut Stephen Finney is appointed to act as Capt Commandant of the Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence, on leave, of Capt F Wyer or until further orders.

Mr F H Harding, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, is appointed to act until further orders in the 1st Grade of Jt-Magis and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the district of Sarun, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Midnapore.

Mr H Savage Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Mymensingh, is appointed to act until further orders, as Magis and Collr of Pooree.

Mr C H Parish, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month, under sec 138 rule 2, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Cornish, District Supdt of Police, Gya, is transferred to Lohardugga.

Mr H Dawson, Dist Supdt of Police, Dacca, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. J H W D Clark, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders as Dist Supdt of Police, Dacca.

Mr. T G Charles, Dist Supdt of Police, Lohardugga, is transferred to Durbhunga.

Mr C C Plowden, offg Asst Supdt of Police, Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. H B St Leger, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept:—

Mr D W Ritchie, Dist Supdt of Police, Furreedpore.

Mr J C Stack, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Rungpore.

Mr. C H Parish, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Mymensingh, on leave.

Surg-Maj K P Gupta is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Julpigoree, in addition to his own duties, from the 9th Apl 1886.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Wednesday, June 9, 1886.

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	" 99 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	" 101 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	101 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	"	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	"	£1	Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity	"	£100	Nominal.
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	"	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	"	£20	290

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	99 8
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) ...	99 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881 ...	97 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886 ...	101 8

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Rangoon Municipal Debentures.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs. 102-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ...	" 103-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ...	" 104-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ...	" 104-8

Debenture of Joint Stock Companies.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	...Nominal.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	...100 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	...102 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	...100 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	...100 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	... 96 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	...103 0
8	Per Cent.	Goosery Jute Mills	Nml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	...101 0
7	Per Cent. 1881 (1886)	Howrah Mills	...102 0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Do. (New issue)	...100 0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	...106 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1881	Kornafuli Assn.	...100 0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	...103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea...	...104 0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	...104 0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills	103 0

Exchange on London.

	s.	d.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	5 9-16
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	5 17-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand* ...	1	5 15-32
Bank Telegraphic Transfer ...	1	5 7-16
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight ...	1	5⅝
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	5⅝
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	5 25-32

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld. ...	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Bank of Bengal ...	500	4½ p.ct.	835
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	130
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4½ p.ct.	100
National Bank of India...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	113
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	325N
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	80

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	nil. *	Lqdn.
Amluckie... ...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85x
Assam Company... ...	£20	5 ad-int.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	......	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	nil. ‡	34
Do. contributory ...	80	nil. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	4 p. ct. ‡	120
Do. contributory ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	3 ad-int.	165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar) ...	200	5 p. ct. ‡	128x
Do. Terai (Darig.) ...	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55x
Cherra (Cachar) ...	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore ...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50x
Chumta Tea Co.... ...	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon ...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127x
Dehing (Assam)... ...	90	3 p. ct. ‡	29
Dehra Doon ...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam) ...	£10	2 p. ct. *	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. *	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	4 ad.-int.	136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	2½ ad-int.	156
Do. do. B.. ...	£10	2 ad.-int.	168
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40x
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct. ‡	70
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	40 p. ct. ‡	130
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	8
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	75	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	......	47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Do. contributory ...	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam) ...	£10	......	100x
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	70
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld....	£5	4 ad.-int.	68
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	......	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	120
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. ‡	26
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.) ...	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	3 p. ct. ‡	88
Do. contributory ...	200	3 p. ct. ‡	78
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26x
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	5 p. ct. *	£12
Longview (Dar.) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p. ct. ‡	115x
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. *	23
Do. Darjeeling ...	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	3½ p. ct. *	60
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory ...	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 dct.
Mothola, Assam ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)...	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar	100	......	85
Phœnix of (Cachar) ...	85	nil. ‡	33
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65x
Pashok (Darjeeling) ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	nil. ‡	60x
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darig.) ...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58x
Rungliee Rungliot ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115x
Sagmootia (Assam) ...	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co. ...	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct. ‡	10 dct.
Second Fallodhi ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58x
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	84
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	......	108
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	14 p. ct. ‡	84
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)...	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.) ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.) ...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling) ...	200	9 p. ct. ‡	150
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	25
Washabarie W. Dooars ...	100	......	...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	125
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	69
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ...	1000	5 p. ct.	1,300
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) ...	s7/6	......	½ P
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	5
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	94
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co. ...	100	......	60
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	§8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	Rs 10 psh	260x
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	40
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	nil.	45
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	15 p. ct.	103
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	3 p. ct.	94
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y nil.	58
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	109
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	110
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y10½p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	4 p. ct.	97
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	8 as.
Do. contributory... ...	2	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	26
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	140
FortGloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	12
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	74
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	62
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	2¾ p. ct.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.... ...	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.	285
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	94
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	2½ p. ct.	81
Newman & Co., Ld. ...	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. ...	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100	nil.	45
Riverside Press Co. ...	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	250
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	nil.	40
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.	67
Tarkessur Railway Co.... ...	100	3 p. ct.	104
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	4 p. ct.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	nil.	115
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	nil.	87.

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
s—Sellers.
§ per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.

—*Englishman.*

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co. Calcutta.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES. In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS; BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co Umballa and Kasauli.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6. Apollo Street, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQAURE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 68 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quali'y Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs, 43 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine .. ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	—
CLARETS. From A. Hermann and Co., Paris.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	...
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	..
From Franz Scarvasy.		
arlovitz	,, 12 0	
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	,, 24 0	
From A. Doignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky **	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ¼ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, —
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, —
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, ..

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	—	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and a the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied a full remmittance.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for oneor pair of horses.

A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.

Recent successes (list below):—

Reference is allowed to the following officers in India :—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL	East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN	Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886..	Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.

*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, * Mr. E. E. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr North.

*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts .... Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints .... Rs. 73

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FOR THE RAINS ! !
BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.,

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price	Rs. 8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
	Rs. 34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
	Rs. 14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
	Rs. 23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	60 by 50	11-8
	72 by 54	14-8

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	60 by 50	10-8
	72 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THICK
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.
A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.
ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE THE Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, and the SEAMES WATERPROVED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

		Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each	16	8
Cap to mach the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c.	...each	30	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 | Leggings,	...per pair	10	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each	35	0
Leggings to match	...	10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	...each	45	0
Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials	...each 25 to	35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass, Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48	...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths	...per yard	5	8
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's Beds, etc.	...per yard	4	0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	...	18	8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	...each	7	8

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

[ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1886.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1886 contains
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THREE OF THE
PRINCIPAL NATIVE CHIEFS
IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

WARSAW HAIR CUTTING SALOONS,
No. 18, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hinde's Patent Curling Pins, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Perfumery, Hairwashes, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c., from the best Makers. The Proprietor has also on hand a large assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches in all colours and shades, suitable for Theatrical purposes and Fancy Balls. Theatrical Sundries always on hand.

NEW CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

J. FARBSTEIN has pleasure in announcing that he has opened an Establishment for the Manufacture of Cigarettes from the Finest Turkish Tobacco. His extended experience, and his thorough knowledge of Turkish Tobacco, and of the Tobacco Trade both in Turkey and India, enable him to offer to the Public Cigarettes of a quality unsurpassed by any yet imported, or manufactured in India. The employés are all Europeans. Cigarettes can be made from any description or quality of Tobacco in the course of 24 hours after receipt of order.

PRICE LIST.
11 BRANDS—MILD, AROMATIC, AND FULL FLAVOURED.

No.	Rs.		Nos.	Rs.	
1 Warsaw	5 0	per 100	6 Prince Bismarck	3 0	per 100
2 Dubek	4 0	,,	7 Cawalla	3 0	,,
3 Stambul	4 0	,,	8 Basma	2 8	,,
4 Grand Duchess	3 0	,,	9 The Nile	2 0	,,
5 The Rhine	3 0	,,	10 Egypt	2 0	,,

No. 11 Samson 1-8. Nos. 2 and 6 have mouth-pieces.

TOBACCO

Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

J. FARBSTEIN,
HAIRDRESSER & TOBACCONIST,
Churh Gate Street, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.
BRANCH HOUSES :
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA

MRS. LAKE.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN

French Millinery.
Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Ball and Dinner Dresses.
Rich Silk Visiting Dresses.
Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings.
Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

RACING WATCHES !
RACING WATCHES ! !
RACING WATCHES ! ! !

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs.	35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... ,,	75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... ,,	125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case ... ... ,,	135
	Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to ,,	800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to comple favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA, Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Cg. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6 CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August. 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 33
Quarterly	,, 15	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions... 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7 8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,,

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor's of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

DOCTOR MOUSSETTE'S PILLS

cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

ENCAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' (Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1881.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS.—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
And at all Pharmacies.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts : 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris,
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, general agent for India.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE National Prize 16,600 awarded to M. Laroche by the Societe Française d'Encouragement—Prize at Sydney's Intern. Exhibition.—*Gold Medal.* Wienner 1883. International, Pharmac. Exhibition.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—"It is an agreeable, and, doubtless, highly efficacious remedy." —*Lancet.*

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine.—Strengthening, restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Also prepared with iron for anæmia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, scrofulous, affections, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Purifies the blood.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot.—London. Newbery et Co.
BOMBAY : BOLTON, & Co. ; MORENAS & Co.

THE ONLY GENUINE

DEPURATIVE

IODURATED

COMFITS OF DR. GIBERT

Member of the Collège of Medicine and Physician-in-chief at the Hôpital Saint-Louis

ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND, HERPES OR TETTERS, SCROFULA, ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD, also the various symptoms produced by other diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.

These COMFITS contain exactly all the active principles of Dr. GIBERT's only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use.

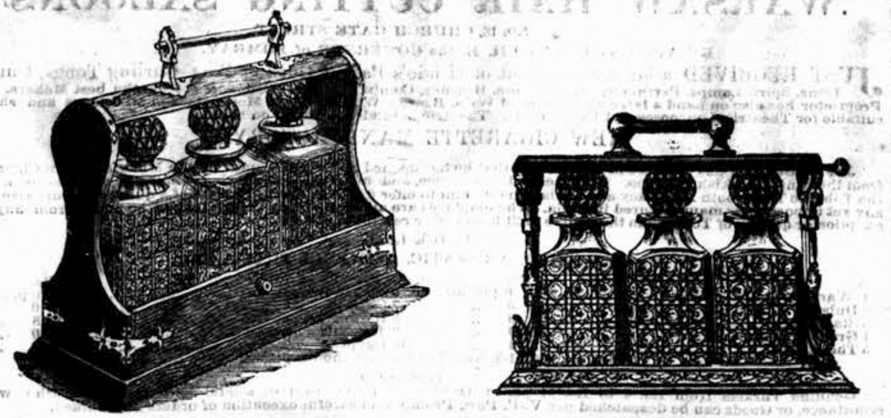
Beware of imitations and see that you get on the envelope, printed in blue, the stamp of the French Government and the following signatures in red ink :

Gibert Boutigny

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Cléry, Paris.
SOLD EVERY WHERE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

DESLAURIERS' CHLORO-BORACIC LOZENGES

AGAINST Aphthous ulceracions,
Scurvy, Quinsy, Hoarseness.
MOST VALUABLE for Teachers,
Barristers, Preachers, Singers & SMOKERS.
PRICE IN PARIS 2 fr. 25 (1s. 10d.)
DESLAURIERS, 31, RUE DE CLERY, PARIS,
FOUND AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.



TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES,

IN BRITISH OAK,

Highly polished, richly mounted with the best Electro Silver, secured by strong Lock and Key, &c., &c.

Two one pint	partly cut Decanters	Rs. 40.
Two ditto	fully cut Decanters	Rs. 50.
Three ditto	partly cut Decanters	Rs. 60.
Three ditto	fully cut Decanters	Rs. 68.
Two one quart	partly cut Decanters	Rs. 60.
Two ditto	fully cut Decanters	Rs. 70.
Three ditto	partly cut Decanters	Rs. 80.
Three ditto	fully cut Decanters	Rs. 95.

TANTALUS PEG FRAME,

Consisting of a Quart-size Decanter, with 2 elegant Glass Tumblers, Racks for holding the Aerated Water, &c., &c.
From Rs. 68 to Rs. 95 each.

TANTALUS PERFUME FRAMES,

For holding Perfume, made in the same excellent manner as the Spirit Frame, and fitted with small elegant cut glass bottles.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45 each.

SALAD BOWLS AND HELPERS,

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 each.

BISCUIT BOXES,

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 75 each.

ICE PAILS,

From Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 each.
&c. &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KINAHAN'S
LL
WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs 1,100
LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
BAROUCHES	" 1,500	CARTS	" 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere.
Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS :

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.	EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.	POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.
SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)	POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers through out the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

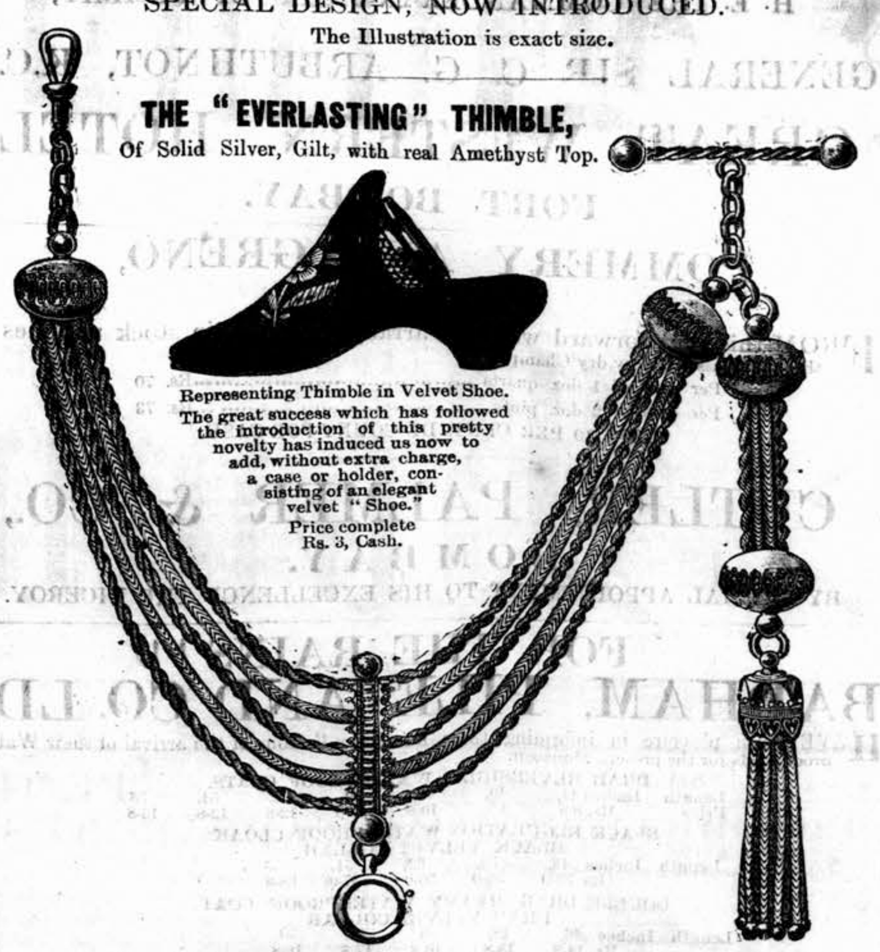
LADY'S NEW SILVER ALBERT CHAIN.

SPECIAL DESIGN, NOW INTRODUCED.

The Illustration is exact size.

THE "EVERLASTING" THIMBLE,

Of Solid Silver, Gilt, with real Amethyst Top.



Representing Thimble in Velvet Shoe.

The great success which has followed the introduction of this pretty novelty has induced us now to add, without extra charge, a case or holder, consisting of an elegant velvet "Shoe."
Price complete
Rs. 3, Cash.

The "Lady Dufferin" Silver Albert Chain.

An exquisitely pretty Albert Chain for a lady. It is of a quite new and very special design, now introduced for the first time, and consists of five strands, with end pieces and slide to match, fitted with bar, spring ring and swivel, and large pendant tassel.
In Solid Silver, Price Rs. 16, Cash.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND WATCH-MAKERS
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW.

June 12th, 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d 1s. 2s.6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY :
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3 /s.
WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

For further information, address—
Mr. J. CROWDER,
2, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.
MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
- A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
- A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
- A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
- All Packed complete in iron-bound case.
- Grimes' Canteen containing Electro-plate and Cutlery fo 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.